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EDUCATORS FIRM FOR CABINET POST FREE OF ALLIANCES

Chicago Conference Will Oppose Tacking Welfare to Proposed Government Department

Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner, Pleads for Enlightenment Through Schools

By MARJORIE SHULER
CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—"Teachers of the Nation are not in favor of religious training as an extra activity of the public school system. Neither are they opposed to it. We are in the 'show me' attitude." This was the statement of Miss Olive M. Jones, president of the National Education Association, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor today, at the formal opening of the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the association. She added:

"We intend to give those interested an opportunity to show us at our annual convention in June in Washington. We would like to see what can be done to bring out the highest type of ethical instruction for children. Those with ideas to present along this line will be heard at a meeting devoted solely to this subject on the evening of June 23. We will have shown our interest in religious and moral education by a public session on the steps of the Capitol that afternoon as the very first item on our convention program."

The first part of the program will be devoted to educational accomplishments, leading up to a mass meeting on the evening of July 3, at which Samuel C. Compers has been asked to speak for Labor, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for the women of the world, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York, for Congress, and John Henry MacCracken for the universities.

Miss Williams' Views
The present convention of the department of superintendence will pass a ringing declaration in favor of a federal department of education, free from welfare or any other agency, in the opinion of Miss Charl O. Williams, legislative secretary for the National Education Association, who said today:

"Who can define welfare. Rather than have a combination of education and welfare in a federal department, our association has told Congress that we

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Active in Department of Superintendence Conference at Chicago



Left to Right—Rush G. Jones, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, O.; Miss Cornelia S. Adair, N. E. A. Treasurer and Classroom Teacher, Richmond, Va.; Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C., Chairman Resolutions Committee.

EXCLUSION CLAUSE AROUSES JAPANESE

Success of American Enterprises in Far East Endangered by the Measure, It Is Said

By Special Cable
TOKYO, Feb. 25.—The passage of the Japanese immigration exclusion clause by Congress in the United States will endanger the success of every American philanthropic and missionary enterprise in Japan and seriously affect American business here, declare leading Japanese, Japan is thoroughly aroused over the issue.

It is noteworthy that the most pro-American Japanese, such as Viscount Kaneko and Baron Sakatani, are bitter in their denunciation of the measure. Heretofore they have always acted as pacifiers when anti-American sentiment has been stirred in Japan.

The successive blows from which Japan is suffering probably accentuate the wound the bill has caused to Japanese pride. The earthquake, followed by a high rate loan, is now capped by an attempt on the part of some Americans specifically to exclude Japanese through legislation.

Apparently the proponents of the measure forget that its passage will not only harm Japan, but also American interests in Japan, which in turn would affect California adversely.

GEN. ALLEN PLEADS FOR GERMAN CHILD

Food Fund Is Good Peace Investment, He Tells New Englanders—Says Soldiers Back Plan

"War hatreds seem to linger longest among those who were farthest removed from the fighting lines, and those who were in the midst of it seem to be the first to realize the necessity for jumping into a cause like this relief of German children, and help in that way to prevent future wars," declared Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, formerly commander of the American Forces in Germany to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

General Allen is in Boston to continue the campaign for the American Committee for Relief of German Children, of which he is the chairman. "Opposition to this fund," he said, "seldom comes from the men who fought. American Legion posts and leaders in many cities are behind it. They are ready to call it quits and work with our former enemies for better international understanding. I've never yet found a member of my occupation force who was not in sympathy with this relief. It is among the older people that the progress is most difficult. They know the least about war—and they are the last, often, to help out in these movements which help to establish permanent peace."

Assisting General Allen in the initiation of the campaign in Boston and New England are Dr. Ernest Lyman Mills of the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America, Dr. Alice Salomon, the Jane Addams of Germany; Miss Ruth Fry of the British Society of Friends, and a large Boston committee of which John F. Moors is chairman.

General Allen and Dr. Mills addressed a union meeting of the Protestant

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TEXTILE WORKERS' SCHOOL IS STARTED

Increase in Efficiency Expected to Result From Pawtuxet Valley Movement

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25 (Special).—"Practical instruction about their everyday work, to take up everyday problems and give them information about the machinery on which they are working," is the program of the textile school in the Pawtuxet Valley which is being established class by class through the co-operation of the Federal vocational training officials, the state board for vocational education and local school authorities.

Classes have been started in Centerville, Natick and Riverpoint and the teachers are all practical millmen, having been obtained through the co-operation of the B. B. & B. Knight Company, Inc., which has plants at these points. Carding, spinning, weaving, cloth calculation, and design are the courses in the program. Of the work under way Benjamin T. LeLand, superintendent of trade and industrial education in Rhode Island, says:

Through the assistance of the West Warwick school committee and E. B. & R. Knight, Inc., we were able to put these courses on a practical basis. B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., helped us to obtain practical mill men for teachers. One of the Knight plants, the Royal Mills at Riverpoint, is a sort of textile school at night; classes are taken there and given instruction about the various textile machinery.

It is our plan that through these classes the mill operatives will be given an opportunity to improve their efficiency and to get themselves in line for better positions. It is the practice of the mills to promote men from the ranks. The majority of the superintendents and overseers are men who came up from the ranks.

John F. Deering, superintendent of schools at West Warwick, is co-operating in the work of maintaining these classes. Henry F. Sisson, superintendent of the Royal and Valley Queen Mills; J. L. Harrington, head of the Natick Mill, and John A. Crossland, superintendent of the Centerville Mill, are also helping to make these courses a success.

FARMERS DEMAND QUICK PASSAGE OF BOULDER BILL

Exodus From Imperial Valley Predicted If Swing-Johnson Measure Is Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent

EL CENTRO, Calif., Feb. 25.—With soil as rich as that in the Valley of the Nile, and water in abundance from the Colorado River flowing in a great network of irrigation ditches, the continued prosperity as well as the future development of the Imperial Valley are considered here wholly dependent upon swift passage by Congress of the Swing-Johnson bill.

Recognizing this fact, farmers of the valley are demanding absolute assurance that the Boulder Canon project will become a reality as speedily as possible, and for this reason from upon anything which promises to delay the bill being reported out of committee and coming directly before Congress.

This tendency of Imperial Valley farmers to favor quick action on the bill, which is so vital to their future as well as that of a large part of the southwest, was noted by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who visited this region and talked with many of the men on their farms. C. C. Jenkins, manager and secretary of the Imperial County Farm Bureau, summed up the views expressed by farmers upon this subject when he said:

American Canal Wanted
The people of Imperial Valley who realize the absolute necessity to the southwest of the Boulder Canon project have done all in their power to present their case fairly and squarely to Congress. Already heavily taxed for the maintenance of canals in Mexico under the present system of bringing American water for Americans through a foreign country, they have gone to great expense to plead their cause, the justice of which should be obvious to anyone who is unbiased.

Nothing but the politics of the power interests, who would harness the Colorado for their own financial gain rather than the good of the people to whom the river belongs, menace this righteous legislation. It is the hope of this enemy of both the farmer and of the best interests of the southwest to delay the bill, and, if possible, to prevent it coming up before the present Congress.

Farmers of Imperial Valley cannot afford to see their honest efforts to present this bill go to waste. If it is delayed too long in committee, there can be no assurance that congressional action will be certain this year. It is proper that Congress should have ample time to weigh the many pros of this great project, as well as the cons, if any can be found that are not inspired by the self-seeking interests of the power trust. But the committee has before it already all the necessary facts. We know out here, and the committee in Washington knows, who the enemies of this bill are, and the selfish reasons for their enmity. Nothing but delay could be gained by postponing them before the committee.

The farmers of Imperial Valley don't want vengeance upon their enemies—they want the flood protection and certainty of water supply which the Boulder Canon dam and the all-American canal alone can furnish them.

If definite action is not taken on the Swing-Johnson bill by the present Congress, there will be little hope of the bill passing for two years. This would mean that the work of the people of Imperial Valley would have to be done over again in presenting

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Turco-German Trade Treaty in Prospect

By Special Cable

Constantinople, Feb. 25
TURCO-GERMAN conference, for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and friendship, begins tomorrow in Ankara. Germany is represented by Herr Freytag, German Minister at Bucharest.

ZAGHLULIST PARTY SWEEPS COUNTRY

Premier Gains Practically Every Seat in Egyptian Elections—Noted Men Return

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Feb. 25.—Both the houses of the first Egyptian Parliament are now complete, Saturday's elections having returned 74 elected senators, while 48 nominated were appointed by decree issued yesterday evening. The elections did not prove of much interest, resulting as was universally expected in the Zaghlulist Party obtaining practically every seat, the few successful candidates who did not stand as Zaghlulists being neutrals, who, when the Senate meets, are not likely to constitute any sort of effective opposition.

The list of those nominated affords more interest, since it shows that Saad Pasha Zaghlul has been contented with the certain majority which the elections afforded and has not insisted, as it was thought he might do, on nomination of a large number of his sworn supporters, some of whom might not be entirely acceptable to the King. The list of nominees contains only a few names whose presence could be interpreted as a reward for faithful party service.

Most of the nominated senators are men, while they have been more or less prominent in various spheres of public life, have not been particularly conspicuous as political partisans, while quite a large number own allegiance to no political party, but are merely persons gratia in palace circles. Analysis of the list shows the presence of nine ex-ministers, eight Christians of whom five are Copts, two being clergymen, three of Syrian origin, the latter representing various wealthy Syrian communities in Egypt, and one Jew.

Other interesting features are the inclusion of four senior army officers, three distinguished literary men and five Moslem religious dignitaries, headed by Nakeeb-el-Ashraf, head of the community of Muhammadan religious aristocrats, who claim descent from the prophet. Commerce is represented by the managing director of the Banque Misr, the sole purely Egyptian banking institution. Ahmed Ziwari Pasha, Egyptian Minister at Rome, is appointed president of the Senate. The general opinion is that the choice of the nominated senators has been well made, and the list fairly represents the country's varied communities and interests.

The stage is now fully set for the ringing up of the curtain on the hitherto unplayed drama of Egyptian constitutional Government. It is expected that today or tomorrow will see the issue of a royal decree fixing the date of the first performance for March 10.

MR. McLEAN'S 'LOAN' OF \$100,000 TO FALL REBUTTED BY BANKS

Washington Publisher Had No Such Sum in December, 1921, Bankers Tell Senators

President's Secretary Testifies He Urged Mr. Fall to Give Full Details of Leases

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the resumption of the Senate Committee's open hearings into the Fall-Sinclair-Doheny oil deals today, officials of three banks in which Edward B. McLean has accounts, presented papers showing that during December, 1921, when the \$100,000 loan was reported to have been made by the Washington publisher to Albert B. Fall, Mr. McLean had no such sum of money on deposit, nor had he drawn on any of the banks for as much as \$50,000. Mr. McLean has testified that the loan was returned in uncashed checks.

C. Bascom Slemmons, secretary to President Coolidge, also took the stand and detailed his visits with Mr. McLean and Mr. Fall during the last week of December and the first two weeks of January at Palm Beach, Fla. He declared he had advised the former Secretary of the Interior to "tell all."

Mr. Slemmons said he frequently took luncheon and dinner with the McLeans, whom he had known for some time. As Mr. Fall and his family took their meals with the McLeans during their stay in Palm Beach he saw them many times. He said, however, that there was little discussion of the oil investigation and that he knew nothing more than appeared in the newspapers.

Senator Walsh's Visit

Aside from seeing Mr. McLean at his house, Mr. Slemmons said he met him casually on the golf links and elsewhere. He could not remember when he heard of Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, coming to Palm Beach to take Mr. McLean's testimony, but thought he must have read it in a newspaper. However, Mr. McLean met him on the day that Mr. Walsh arrived and spoke to him about the matter. Mr. Slemmons testified that he urged him to tell everything. He did this, he said, not because he knew much about the affair, but as public duty.

On the Sunday night following Mr. Slemmons was dining at the McLeans, and was told by Mr. McLean that he had intended going to Bermuda, but had decided to stay and give information to the committee. Mr. Slemmons had commended this course.

He said that he had been as surprised as everyone else by the turn of affairs when Mr. Fall and Mr. McLean had reversed their testimony regarding the \$100,000 loan. He had reported any thing on the subject to the White House because he felt that it was not his affair. He was not acting for anyone in Florida, he asserted, and did not wish it to be understood that he was on a political or any other mission, his sole purpose being recreation.

In reply to a question by Mr. Walsh, he replied that he did not consider it his duty to inform the President of the United States of what was going on. He believed that the committee was entirely capable of taking care of the matter and he thought he had better keep out of it.

He said he saw Mr. Fall only a few times while he was in Palm Beach, always at the McLeans. He spent a great deal of time with W. A. Glasgow, an attorney from Philadelphia. He was under the impression that Mr. Fall had tried to employ Mr. Glasgow as counsel, but that Glasgow had refused to act for him.

Mr. Slemmons testified that he had called to see the McLeans only once since returning to Washington, it being merely a courtesy call.

H. Foster Bain, Director of Mines, being recalled by the committee, was asked to interpret what he meant in the letter he had written from San Francisco to Mr. Fall, telling him of objections of the lease to the Doheny interests and difficulties that were being made and proposing that he reconsider his refusal to ask an opinion of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, and get him to put in writing what he understood was the verbal favorable opinion of the Attorney-General.

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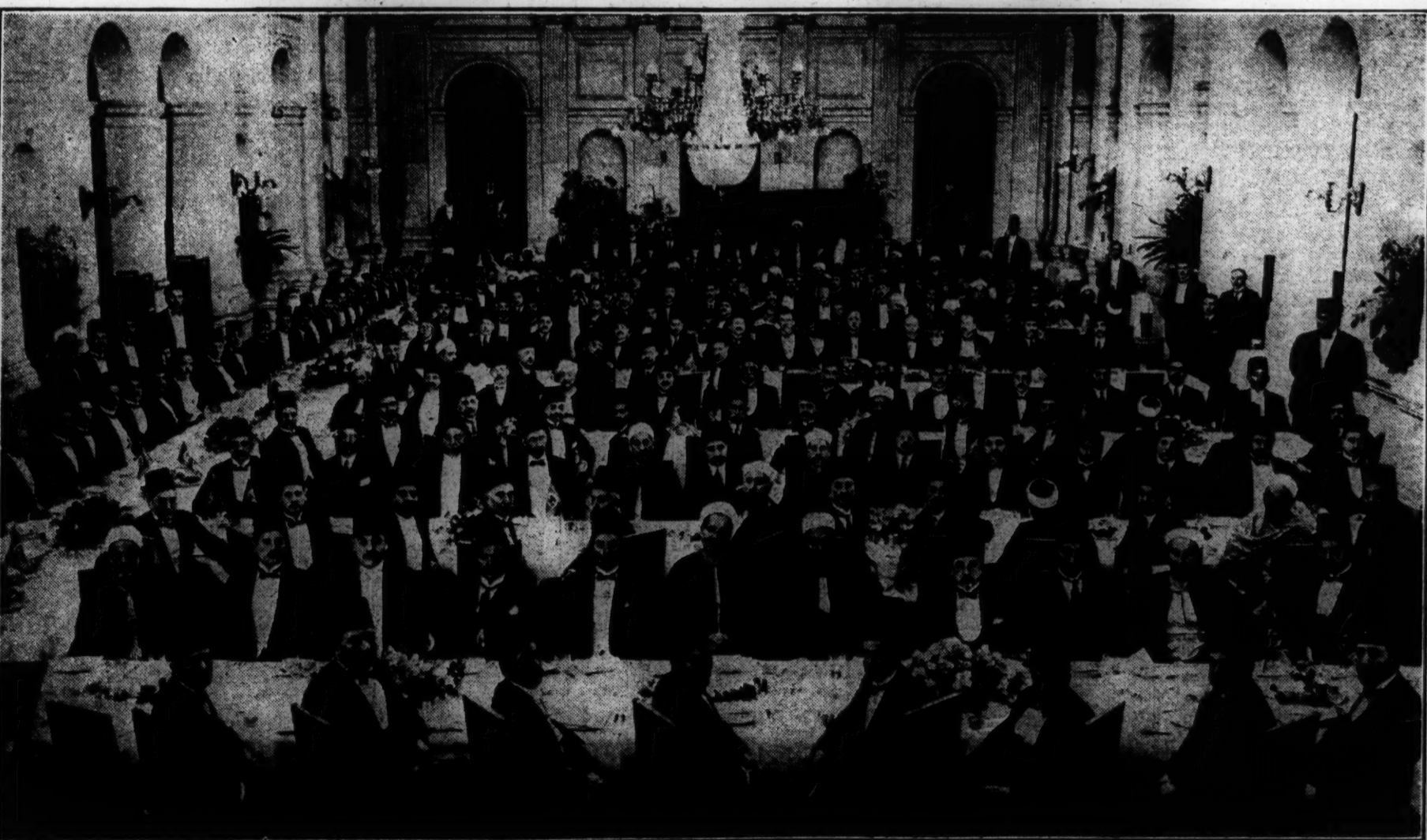
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The New Premier, Who Has Achieved a Notable Victory in the Recent Elections, Is the Eighth Figure From the Left at the Head Table

MUNICH TO STAGE TRIAL FOR TREASON

Charges Against Adolf Hitler and General von Ludendorff to Be Heard Shortly

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Now that General von Hindenburg, in a letter to the press, has expressed his unwillingness to come to the assistance of General von Ludendorff on the ground that he cannot interfere in the court proceedings, the last hope of the Nationalists that the trial against Adolf Hitler and General von Ludendorff might be postponed is rapidly vanishing. Thus, it is almost certain that the trial against the two ringleaders of the unsuccessful rising of Nov. 8 will commence tomorrow morning before the People's Court at Munich.

Besides General von Ludendorff and Herr Hitler, there are still eight other defendants, one being Herr Föhrer, who, as the irony of fate would have it, is himself a prominent official in one of the Munich courts and at one time head of the Munich police. All 10 defendants are charged with having arrested cabinet members, with having declared the Reich Government overthrown, and with having divided up cabinet posts in Bavaria and in the Reich among themselves. Herr Hitler, it will be remembered, appointed himself president of the Reich, while General von Ludendorff made himself commander-in-chief of the German army.

The trial, it is anticipated, will last about a fortnight. Some 150 witnesses are to be heard, among whom are Dr. Gustav von Kahr and General von Lossow. Only 60 of the 200 representatives of the German and foreign press, who applied for admission, received cards. Since the trial takes place in Munich, the seat of the movement which was at the back of the attempted coup d'état, almost anything is liable to happen during its course. In order to guard the court proceedings against disturbances from outside, the building of the former Cadet School was selected for the trial, which can easily be watched from all sides owing to its unique location.

The police, moreover, have taken all precautions to preserve order. All political meetings in the so-called beer cellars in the vicinity of the Cadet School have been strictly forbidden. It was in such a beer cellar that Herr Hitler with the assistance of General von Ludendorff, staged his insurrection on the night of Nov. 8 and which, as many people will have it, betrayed by Dr. von Kahr.

VOLCANIST TO TALK BEFORE ENGINEERS

Former Technology Professor to Lecture on Tokyo Earthquake

Thomas A. Jaggar Jr., director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, and an authority on volcanic action, will discuss the Tokyo earthquake in a lecture illustrated by moving pictures and lantern slides in the Pratt Memorial Hall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this evening. Dr. Jaggar will deliver a second lecture on "Rhythmic Action in Volcanoes," in the same hall Wednesday afternoon. Immediately after learning of the Japanese earthquake last year Dr. Jaggar left his Hawaiian post to study the conditions at first hand. Most of the moving pictures and slides in his collection were taken under his personal direction.

Formerly head of the department of geology at Technology, Dr. Jaggar went to Hawaii when the observatory was established and partially supported by the Whitney Fund of the institute. Under his leadership the work assumed such importance that it was taken over by the United States Department of Agriculture, under which Dr. Jaggar formally took charge. The observatory staff studies the action of the volcanic forces within the earth, using the easily approachable examples available in Hawaii to forecast the behavior in other lands.

Under Dr. Jaggar's supervision a record has been kept of the fluctuations of the molten lava in the crater and their relation to other natural phenomena in order to determine the effect of climatic changes on earth. Temperature determinations and analyses of the rock in the molten state have been made under varying sets of conditions and holes have been bored hundreds of feet into the cone of the crater to gauge the intensity of the heat within the earth crust.

In addition to his research at Hawaii Dr. Jaggar has studied Mt. Vesuvius in action and has visited practically all the world's known volcanoes.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE DROPS 25 STUDENTS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 25.—According to reports issued from the office of the dean of Williams College, 25 men have been dropped from that institution for unsatisfactory scholarship. The men dropped were almost every case those who were unsuccessful in their examinations during the first part of this month. In addition to these, two men resigned from college of their own accord.

FARMERS DEMAND QUICK PASSAGE OF BOULDER BILL

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their just claims to the changed personnel of Congress. They have already gone the limit, even bringing the arid lands committee here at the expense of the Imperial Irrigation District to look over the prospects of the valley, and could not afford to urge their rights again. If the present Congress adjourns without having passed the Swing-Johnson bill, there will be an exodus of farmers from the valley, of course; if the bill is rejected, this exodus will be much larger.

Flood Menace Constant

We are in constant danger of floods here in Imperial Valley, and no number of dams could repair the injuries which another inundation, such as that suffered in 1905 would inflict. The Government has recognized the instability of our situation by withdrawing its farm loans and the aid of the Federal Reserve banks for this district. It knows that financial investments are not safe, when placed in the soil here, with no adequate protection from the floods which menace us every time the Colorado rises.

This lack of federal loans is one of the many burdens which passage of the Swing-Johnson bill would lift from the shoulders of farmers of this region. Instead of being forced to pay 10 per cent, or occasionally, as at present, to pay a little less from the few private companies which operate here, they would be able to borrow from the Government at 5 per cent.

Handicaps such as this have in large measure prevented the development of Imperial Valley. Not only the fact that it is difficult and costly to finance the establishment of valuable farms, but the uncertainty of the present levee system in Mexico to furnish flood protection to this below-sea-level district, has made farmers hesitate to invest more heavily than necessary in their land.

Development Possibilities Great

The surface of possible development has been no more than scratched. Imperial Valley has proved that it can produce grapefruit of a quality unsurpassed by any other district. In my opinion, grapefruit will some day be one of the chief products of the valley, but orchards are too expensive where they may be swept away. Dates should be grown in much greater quantity for they are already a big success here.

Grapefruit can be grown here as well as in any locality, while pears have been tried and have done well. Our Thompson seedless grapes reach the markets of the country weeks in advance of grapes from any other section. All of these things should be grown in large quantities here to supply the off-season market of the entire country, as lettuce and other big crops, such as melons, peas, etc., do now. This can be brought about by the Boulder Canyon project, and by it alone.

The fertility of Imperial Valley is such that, with ample water assured, as it would be by the reservoir at Boulder Canyon, it is destined to become a land of great wealth. No matter how much the most intensive methods can be best employed. A man with 10 acres is better off than one with 100, for in the larger farms the overhead eats up much of the profits and intensive methods are more difficult to practice. Imperial Valley will do its full share in common with a vast amount of southwestern desert land to furnish homes and livelihoods for countless thousands as a result of passage of the Swing-Johnson bill.

PRIZE IS OFFERED BY CITY PLANNERS

Notice has just been received at Harvard University of a prize of \$250 offered by the American City Planning Institute, in New York City, for the best thesis on the subject, "Methods of Acquiring Public Parks and Other Public Open Space." Seably from other sections is open to students and graduates of not more than three years' standing, of universities and colleges giving instruction in city planning. These must be completed and mailed on or before May 25, 1924, to Flavel Shurtleff, secretary of the institute, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

HONORS ARE ANNOUNCED

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special).—Scholarship honors for the first semester at Wilbraham Academy have been announced as follows: D. Harries Young '27 of Shelter Island, N. Y., leads the school with an average of 92.93; Sterling W. Smith '28 of Hempstead, N. Y., is a close second with an average of 92.34. The other honor men in the order of their rank are F. M. Crowell '27, Tremont Hills, N. J.; John Wallis '24, Colchester, Conn.; T. P. Merriek '25, Wilbraham; D. F. Allison '25, Sackville, N. B.; D. F. Abrams '26, Westfield, Mass.; See Sirinaka '26, Bangkok, Siam; Kenzo Suzuki '26, Tokyo, Japan; Gilman Angier '26, Newton, Mass.; G. P. Piper '24, New York City; G. H. Souther '26, Waban, Mass.; S. A. Higginbottom '24, Allahabad, India; K. L. Gurney '28, Wilbraham.

LOUDEN GARAGE DOOR HANGER



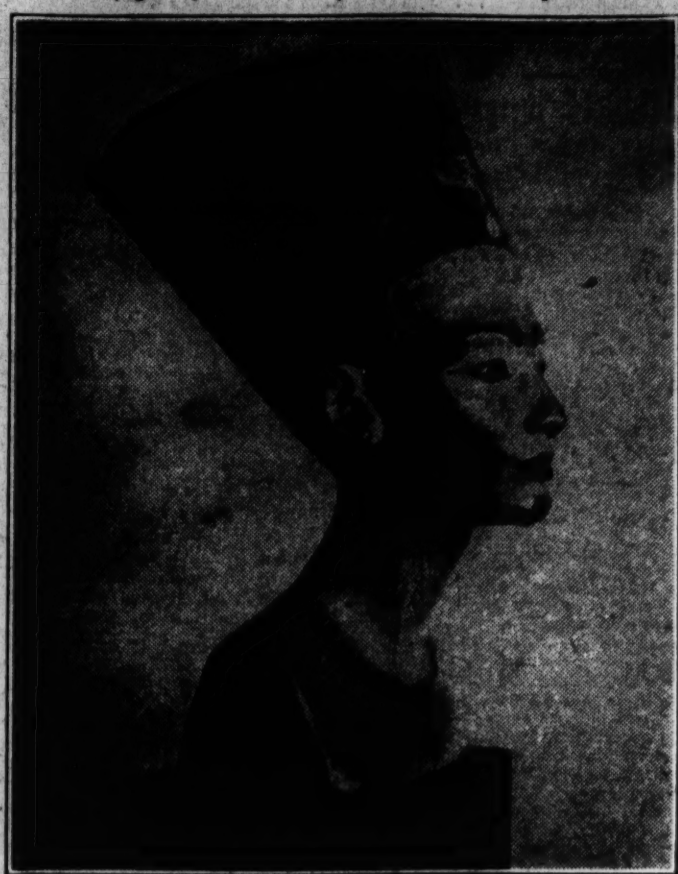
Why be annoyed by troublesome, old-fashioned doors? Loudon hung garage doors cannot be blocked by snow or clogged with ice. Don't sag, work hard or blow shut as you're driving in or out.

Door is made in three sections, slides easily around inside corner of garage. Fine for women. Needs but few inches clearance behind car to close—saves space and building costs. Hangers are inside, protected from weather, do not mar appearance of building. Furnished for 8, 10 and 12-foot openings with directions for easy installation.

If your dealer is not selling this popular Loudon Hanger yet, send us his name and we will be glad to send you illustrated literature.

The Loudon Machinery Company
371 Court Street (Established 1867) Fairfield, Iowa

Copy of Bust of Queen Nefertiti



Owned by Professor and Mrs. Herbert S. Langfeld of Cambridge, Mass. Queen Nefertiti Was the Wife of King Akhenaten and Mother-in-Law of King Tut-ankh-Amen

BOSTON DRY DOCK AWAITS LEVIATHAN

Giant Ship Will Be Repaired—Majestic Also Coming

With the arrival of the United States Lines steamer Leviathan at Boston Wednesday for dry-docking and repairing, two of the largest vessels under the American flag will be in this port. The George Washington, known as the presidential ship, is now completing its overhauling at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where it has been in dry dock since Feb. 8. The Leviathan comes from New York to be dry-docked in the South Boston dry dock, for scraping, cleaning, and painting and also repairs to the hull.

The White Star liner Majestic, which, with the Leviathan, holds honors of being the largest two ships in the world, is expected at South Boston March 27 or 28, when it will be dry-docked for scraping and painting the under-water sections of the hull. The Majestic will use the same blocks in the dry dock that are to support the Leviathan. Instead of having blocks specially prepared, as has been done in the past, the Majestic will be in the dock only a few days.

Extensive work already has been done on the George Washington. That vessel is expected to leave the Charlestown dry dock Saturday and proceed to Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, for coaling and preparations for active service again. On next Monday or Tuesday the George Washington will sail for New York to resume its scheduled in the transatlantic service, sailing from New York March 8.

BOK PEACE PLAN MEETING

A public meeting in the interest of the Bok Peace Plan will be held in the First Parish Church, Harvard Square, Cambridge, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Manley O. Hudson, professor of law at Harvard University, the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers and the Rev. Raymond Calkins will speak. The Rev. William M. Macnair will preside.

Child's Seeds

Our 1924 Spring Catalog will be sent free upon request. It is bright and the most easily read Seed Catalog published, describing new novelties and many attractive offers of flowers and vegetables illustrated in color. Catalog free. Send for your copy today.

Our new Garden Color Harmony Chart (which cannot be supplied by any other seedsmen) solves the problem of colorgrouping. The price of this chart with other helpful material \$2. Fully described in our catalog. JOHN LEWIS SEEDS CO., INC. FLORAL PARK, N. Y. Consistent with Edward T. Brown Seed Co.

U.S. HAS TWO COPIES OF EGYPTIAN BUST

Original Sculpture of 'King Tut's' Mother-in-Law Is in Berlin

There are two copies, in the United States, of the bust of Queen Nefertiti, wife of King Akhenaten (or Ikhnaton, as Breasted's History has it) and mother-in-law of King Tut-ankh-Amen. One is in the Chicago Museum, the other in the private collection of Prof. and Mrs. Herbert S. Langfeld in Cambridge.

The original is in the Egyptian section of the Berlin Museum and has been discussed by Dr. T. E. Peet in the Manchester Guardian as "a work of such magnificence that it could only be compared with the finest work of any country or period whatsoever." The bust was discovered during the excavations in 1912 at Tel-el-Amarna and bears no relation to the present excavations in the Valley of the Kings, except as it establishes another visible trace of the family relationships of Tut-ankh-Amen.

The Chicago Museum copy is perfect in that it lacks one eye, as the original does. No copies, intended for museums, are sent out of Berlin excepting with this lack. Copyists, however, making copies for private collections, are permitted to remedy such defects according to the preferences of the purchaser upon agreement that at no time shall the copy be exhibited publicly.

Possibly Nefertiti was of Asiatic birth. She had seven daughters and no sons. In his later years Akhenaten, who had transferred his capital from Thebes 200 miles north on the Nile to a site which had never been lived upon in order to free his court of the influences of the priesthood of Amen, was forced to depend more and more for administrative aid upon his son-in-law, Sakeri, who had married his eldest daughter. Sakeri was nominated Akhenaten's successor and appointed co-regent but, at the close of Akhenaten's career he disappeared after a brief reign and his place was taken by Tut-ankh-Amen, who had married the third daughter of the seven.

The carefully devised headdress was designed so that it hides the unfortunate results of the custom which distorted the normal shape of the heads of royal ladies.

AUTHOR-POETS TO BE HEARD

Two author-poets, Margaret Widdemer and Edna St. Vincent Millay, are to address the Women's City Club this week. Miss Widdemer will be given the honor of a dinner to be given at the clubhouse on Friday evening, and will speak briefly afterward. Miss Millay is to read from her poems on Thursday evening in Ford Hall.

\$500,000,000 FOR FORESTS FAVORED

Yale Expert Says With Care and Adequate Capital Supply Will Go On Forever

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25 (Special).—Half a billion dollars can be wisely expended on forest acquisition and forest improvements in the next two decades is the belief of Prof. James W. Toumey, former dean of the Yale School of Forestry, who says that national, state and individual liberality now mean productive forests in the future and a certainty of a future timber supply.

"Without care," he contends, "all the forests of America will be like those of Connecticut today that contain scarcely a log suitable for construction purposes. With conscious care and the building of an adequate forest capital, these same forests can be made to supply all, or the greater part of, the Nation's essential needs."

"It is not fully appreciated by the American public that we cannot wait until the virgin forests are all gone before grappling with and attempting to check devastation and improve the stands on cut-over lands. If we do, a timber famine of large proportions is inevitable. We should have begun forest improvements a full century ago. We have made a beginning in recent years, but only a beginning. The work must proceed with constantly accelerated forces during the next half century. What we succeed in accomplishing in the next 30 years is going to determine very largely the amount, kinds, and qualities of timber the people of 50 and 75 years hence will be able to cut in our forests."

"We are not far enough away from the beginning of forestry in this country to fully appreciate the great debt that this nation owes the early pioneers; those far-seeing men who more than half a century ago saw the trend of increasing forest devastation and its inevitable consequences. It is to those men and others that profited by their teaching that this nation owes the beginning that he has made in providing for a future lumber supply.

"Organization and establishment of enduring forests in this country, composed of fully stocked stands of the most useful and desirable species; the saving of a quarter of the land area of this nation from weeds, devastation and ruin; the making of it highly productive of one of the most basic and essential raw products needed by man, is the task of American forestry."

BEECH-NUT PACKING REPORT

Beech-Nut Packing Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net profits of \$2,015,635 after taxes, compared with net of \$1,937,480 in 1922.

Music in Boston

Heifetz

In Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, Jascha Heifetz, assisted by Isidor Achron, pianist, played Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata, Saint-Saens' "Rondo Capriccioso," Rach's air on the G string, a Nocturne of Sibelius, and lighter pieces by Rameau, Joseph Achron, Hubay and Wieniawsky.

Since last appearing here Mr. Heifetz has heard and answered the call of the East. And sure enough, just as the travel advertisements promise, he has had his horizon enlarged. Something of the warmth of the contemporary music where nobody but the coolie hurries has entered into him. Of course he never was so glacial, except in aspect, as he has been represented. But that many fiddlers try to project by violent motions of the body he has expressed through his tone. His manner yesterday was as frigid as ever. There was on his face no flicker of the broad smile he exhibited in a photograph taken on board ship. (We are suspicious of the authenticity of that picture.) But there was an added warmth, even a suggestion of restrained sentiment, in the dark flow of his tone in the Beethoven andante, the Bach air, the Sibelius Nocturne. By so much, he has become a greater artist. For the rest, he still moves to wonder and admiration by the calm, effortless mastery, the air of detachment, with which he tosses off the most dazzling feats of virtuosity.

The audience, which was very large, was ardent in its applause. We regret to record that it greeted the brilliancy of Saint-Saens and the acrobatics of Hubay more tumultuously than the noble utterance of Beethoven or the simple and profound beauty of Bach. And thereby hangs a reflection on the integrity of programs. Some of us wanted to hear the Sibelius Nocturne, and, hearing it, found keen enjoyment in its cool northern glow. But in order to hear it we were compelled to go through several tiresome encores which followed the Saint-Saens and Hubay numbers. What a saving of time if Mr. Heifetz and the orchestra would play no encores until the end of the announced program. L. A. S.

Schipa

Tito Schipa of the Chicago Opera Company gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the Boston Opera House. Frederick Longas acted as accompanist and played several solos. Mr. Schipa's selections covered a wide range and included songs which the average opera singer finds it difficult to make effective. Yet Mr. Schipa is not an average opera singer, nor set an average singer of any sort. Seldom is it our good fortune to listen to such beautiful singing or to an artist of such excellent musicianship.

Mr. Schipa sang in Italian, English, French and Spanish, and in all four languages he was well-nigh flawless. More than this, he sang each piece with an extraordinarily keen appreciation of its

musical values, and proved himself a master of interpretation as well as of vocal technique. It might be expected that Mr. Schipa would prove effective in music of the Italian school, but what was particularly surprising was his remarkably fine singing of Faure's "Clair de Lune" and Handel's "Where'er You Walk," which call for the finest subtleties of the singer's art. Mr. Longas has heard and answered the call of the East. And sure enough, just as the travel advertisements promise, he has had his horizon enlarged. Something of the warmth of the contemporary music where nobody but the coolie hurries has entered into him. Of course he never was so glacial, except in aspect, as he has been represented. But that many fiddlers try to project by violent motions of the body he has expressed through his tone. His manner yesterday was as frigid as ever. There was on his face no flicker of the broad smile he exhibited in a photograph taken on board ship. (We are suspicious of the authenticity of that picture.) But there was an added warmth, even a suggestion of restrained sentiment, in the dark flow of his tone in the Beethoven andante, the Bach air, the Sibelius Nocturne. By so much, he has become a greater artist. For the rest, he still moves to wonder and admiration by the calm, effortless mastery, the air of detachment, with which he tosses off the most dazzling feats of virtuosity.

Eighteenth Century Orchestra

The eighteenth century Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor, gave a concert last night in the St. James Theatre. Persis Cox played a concert of the orchestra. The orchestra played music by Haydn, Bach, Rameau, Couperin, and other composers of the period. As usual, the orchestra appeared in eighteenth-century costume and in an appropriate stage setting. Mr. Martino's idea of producing this music with such adjuncts has always received praise in these columns, for it is deserving of it. In these days of musical radicalism, it is well now and again to turn back to the music of the past, and no music is more worthy of study or a ceu of serious reflection than this of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The playing last night was, for the most part, excellent. Miss Cox was graceful, fluent, and charming in her Mozart, and Mr. Martino led with his accustomed spirit and sympathetic understanding of this old music. S. M.

People's Symphony Orchestra

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its fifteenth concert of the season at the St. James Theatre yesterday afternoon. Carol Robinson, pianist, was the assisting artist. The program comprised: Prometheus, Beethoven; Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No. 1 in B flat minor, Tchaikovsky; Introduction to "Lorelei," Bruch; Suite No. 1 in F major, Moszkowski.

The Beethoven overture was read in good taste and proved a fitting opening number. Miss Carol Robinson's performance of the Tchaikovsky concerto, which she is to play again with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Providence tomorrow, was marked by accuracy, clarity and well-defined rhythm. If at times there was an evident striving in measures requiring unusual strength, there was never a lack of confident control. Miss Robinson played with musicianly care and evidenced throughout the work a studied insight into its content, structure and meaning. She was applauded enthusiastically.

The introduction to "Lorelei" was effective and its choice was appreciated. For novelty and diversion there was Moszkowski's suite—a show piece for the orchestra comprising five interesting numbers, all melodious, ingeniously orchestrated, bright and entertaining.

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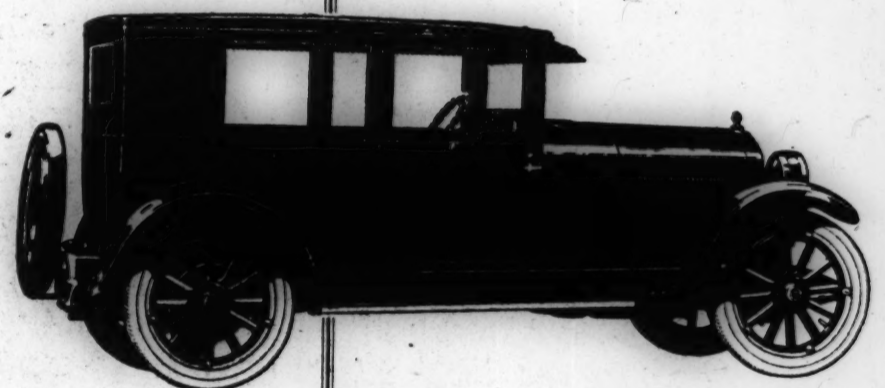
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Appalachian Mountain Club Has Week of Winter Sports

Party of 200 Return From New Hampshire Vacation of Skiing, Snowshoeing, Climbing, and Camping

More than 200 winter-sports enthusiasts, members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, are back in Boston and environs today after a week of snowshoeing, skiing, skating, and tobogganing in the White Mountains. The party was divided into three groups, the largest locating at the Iron Mountain House in Jackson, N. H., a town famed for its mountain trails and waterfalls which, beautiful in summer, are even more picturesque in their winter garb.

The next largest group of Appalachians, comprising more than 100 men and women, stayed at the Ravine House, Randolph, N. H., just north of the almost unbroken wall of the Presidential Range. The third party, unofficially put together and consisting of about 40 A. M. C. members seeking more strenuous "Alpine" activity than the others, had their headquarters at the Glen House in Pinkham Notch, at the foot of the snow-encrusted toll road that winds up Mt. Washington.

The Randolph and Jackson contingents met in a special train both on the northbound and return trips, arriving back in the North Station shortly after 7 last evening. The return journey was especially attractive, in sight of the snow-covered Mt. Washington range; down through the rugged, winding, tree-covered Crawford Notch, with its snow drifts, yards deep, and its ever-changing winter vistas in every direction; and, further south, past the white walls of Moat Mountain and the Sandwich Range, culminating in the horn-shaped peak of Chocoma.

The day was unusually clear and the white-lined scenery clear cut for many miles distant. The excursionists lunched on the train in typical camping fashion, lacking only the open fire of branches that had characterized their all-day hikes of the previous days. Camp songs, parodies on popular airs, and a recounting of the experiences of the trip helped pass the remainder of the time on the homeward-bound journey.

The "hikers" wore snowshoes, for the most part, for their various tramps

in the mountains, although some relied upon skis even for the more difficult ascents. The first of the week's walks undertaken by the Randolph party was directed to Berlin, N. H., some 10 miles by road and woodland trail from the Ravine House, where, on Monday, Feb. 17, a skiing carnival was in progress. The next day the Randolph party ascended the steep, snowy, heavily wooded slope of Pine Mountain in Gorham, the lookout tower of which commands an extensive view of the bending Androscoggin Valley.

The storm of Wednesday afforded just the desired respite from the trails, and on Thursday the party walked through the snow to the narrow, precipitous Cascade Ravine on Mt. Adams, where the waterfall at this time of year is ice bound. The longest "hike" of the excursion was taken Friday to the A. M. C. huts on Mt. Madison, from which some of the more adventurous, crossed over to the shimmering, ice-coated peak of Mt. Adams.

The party snowshoed and skied its way Saturday into the almost perpendicular gorge of King Ravine, a main-moat cleft in the slope of Mt. Adams named after the Rev. Thomas Starr King. The ravine is especially attractive in winter because of the huge ice walls that stand, like curtains, in front of the rocky bluffs, some at a height of 1000 feet; and because of the lacy frost formation on the granite boulders which cover its floor. The high, icy head wall of King Ravine was scaled by three members of the party—Frank H. Chase of Hingham, Albert F. Sise of Medford and Robert L. M. Underhill of Cambridge.

The annual dinner of the Appalachian Mountain Club was held at the headquarters of the different parties on the evening of Washington's Birthday, and was followed by costume dancing. On the other evenings, charades and improvised vaudeville helped to pass the time away.

The Randolph excursion committee was under the chairmanship of Alden V. Keene of Waterville, Me., who was assisted by Frank L. Drew of West Roxbury, Dr. James R. Piper of Dover, Mass., and Wallace Rand of Brookline.

STRESEMANN ACT AROUSSES FRANCE

Publication of Note Regarded as Clumsy—Believed Incident Meant to Be Provocative

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The French express indignation that the story of the German note on the Palatinate, which was returned unopened and unread, should have been told by Germany. They protest that they were endeavoring to be discreet and not to provoke fresh trouble between the two countries. They consider it was most inadvisable for Germany, at the moment when there is a chance of agreement, to insist on discussing the Palatinate affair. At any rate, when the French declined to engage in the controversy, it was foolish of Germany to publish the fact to the world.

What happened, as now revealed, was that, on a Wednesday last, Baron von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, conveyed a 40-page note on the Palatinate to Raymond Poincaré. The next day it was decided to return the note, together with a courteous letter, to Baron von Hoesch, in which it was pointed out that in the previous correspondence, on Feb. 2 and 11, M. Poincaré had made it clear that the Palatinate question was regarded as a German internal matter into which France did not wish to be drawn. Anyhow, M. Poincaré definitely intimated that he regarded the incident as closed, and not one which would give rise to useful conversations between France and Germany. That Germany should insist was to ask for a rebuff. M. Poincaré last week, in view of his warning that he did not mean to enter into a controversy, resolved not even to have the German note translated. But, so far as France was concerned, the affair might have remained purely private between M. Poincaré and Baron von Hoesch, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister. Not a whisper went out from Paris. It is Dr. Stresemann who has disclosed that the French will not answer his long note. As it seems to observers here, these German tactics are exceedingly clumsy.

In face of the plain hint of a fortnight ago, nothing useful could come of any further correspondence, and nothing was to be gained by announcing the fact that the note had been returned. But the French feel that the whole tone of Dr. Stresemann's speech is intended to be provocative, and, when they consider the prospect of the committees of experts succeeding in their tasks, they cannot help asking whether, even if France shows the utmost conciliation and reaches a perfect understanding with America and England, whether Germany will not wreck the whole scheme.

DENNISON HOUSE TO HOLD SALE
A rummage sale for the benefit of the Dennison House will be held in the cultural hall on March 10. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Malcolm Lane, Mrs. George H. Lyman Jr., Mrs. Ralph H. Bailey, Mrs. William Minot, and Mrs. E. Preble Motley.

MOTOR ASSOCIATIONS UNITE
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Consolidation of the American Automobile Association and the National Motorists' Association was agreed to here today, the combined organization to be known as the new American Automobile Association.

BRITISH TREASURY FINANCING
LONDON, Feb. 25.—Applications for £20,000,000 Treasury bills and bonds totaling £4,535,000, \$50,000,000 bills were allotted at minimum of 99 3/4. This week's tenders will be received for £20,000,000 bonds and bills, bonds not to exceed £2.

COLLEGE SEEKS \$400,000 FUND
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25 (Special)—A race began with "a running start" at the Women's College in Brown University for a new \$400,000 social hall, when at the Alumni Association ninth annual dinner on Saturday night, it was announced that the students and alumnae have already pledged \$46,988.34. Students alone have contributed \$18,398. A single alumna has pledged \$10,000, and the winning of the race is assured by the announcement that Stephen O. Metcalf, brother of Jesse H. Metcalf, one of Brown's leading benefactors, will give an equal amount for every dollar raised by a student or alumna.

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STRIKERS DECIDE TO ACCEPT TERMS

Settlement Regarded by Labor as Most Complete Yet Obtained in History of Disputes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The local organizations of the Transport Workers' Union at Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle, Grimsby, Cardiff and Bristol and other ports in meetings yesterday decided to accept the compromise offered by the steamship companies, and the expected strike will be called off by the unions' executive here today. The settlement is on the basis of 1s. a day advance immediately, and another shilling advance to come into effect on June 1. It also provides for the investigation of casual labor.

At the Manchester strikers' meeting held yesterday, a statement was read by Ernest Bevin, the Transport Union secretary, who while characterizing the settlement as the "most complete ever obtained by any strike movement in this country," added: "The Government is responsible for moving the mails. It hitherto refrained from using soldiers, naval ratings, black-legs or force of any kind, but it is being driven up against it, and will soon have to take the choice of exercising its powers or going out of office."

The Stevedores' Union at a mass meeting at Poplar yesterday decided to continue the strike pending a settlement of their independent claims for 2s. 6d. daily advance, and as many of their members are keymen, this may create some further difficulties in the port of London, which however is unusually empty of ships just now. "No mails from the United States are now held up," the postal department told The Christian Science Monitor representative this morning. The Berengaria had an exciting experience when she arrived at Southampton on Saturday. The strikers refused to handle the mails and baggage, which were discharged, however, by the combined Cunard and White Star clerical staffs. The passengers eventually got into a special train, but the strikers cut off the luggage vans. The contents were then loaded upon lorries which were raced to the dock gates, and getting through while three were held up by the strikers. The passengers have arrived here safely but many, including E. G. Theodore, Premier of Queensland, are still without their baggage.

The Cunard officials here this morning say most of it has now reached Waterloo station, where it is being given out. The Red Star Minckabadi also had difficulties when she touched at Plymouth on Saturday, but the mails were eventually taken off by Government tugs and sent on by special trains. The passengers, landed, handling their own baggage. The Canadian Pacific Montrose has been able to land passengers and mail without delay at Liverpool. The Elder-Frye Camito, which arrived at Bristol yesterday from Panama and Jamaica, is held up outside the port, and the Elder-Frye agents here this morning do not know how soon she will be allowed by the strikers to land either passengers or mail.

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Eight-Hour Day Upheld by Miners in Brussels

THE International Miners' Committee, in session here, has decided to appeal to the miners' organizations in all countries to oppose the lengthening of working hours and to ask all organizations of workers to make representations to their governments for the immediate ratification of the accord reached at the Washington Labor Conference instituting the eight-hour day.

Herr Huseman, the German delegate, previously had informed the committee that the present wages of the German miners were equivalent to only 65 per cent of their pre-war pay, if calculated in gold marks.

INTRICACY OF DETAILS DELAYED DEPARTURE OF RUSSIAN CHARGE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Christian Rakovsky, Soviet chargé d'affaires here, left London yesterday for Moscow. The three weeks which have elapsed since the British note was dispatched granting diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Government have been passed tabulating the list of subjects to be discussed in the forthcoming conference, and ascertaining how the land lay in regard to the questions at issue. Mr. Rakovsky's departure had to be postponed several times, presumably owing to the intricacy of these preliminaries. A joint conference is expected to open when he returns from Moscow, which is scheduled to be in three weeks.

In the meanwhile, some comment has been aroused by the fact that though diplomatic relations had been resumed between the two countries, James O'Grady, who was early named as the British Government's choice for the post of Ambassador, still remains in London, nor does the Soviet Government seem any more anxious than the British to appoint a representative.

NEGRO "SHRINERS" ENJOINED BY COURT

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 23 (AP)—Arabic Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the National White Shrine body has won a permanent injunction against "Doric Temple, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine" and the National Negro "Shrine" organization, preventing the "colorable imitation" of the costumes and insignia of the plaintiff order. The defense gave notice of appeal and said, if necessary, the case would be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The white Shriners introduced evidence to show that their Shrine was formed in New York City in the early seventies, and was based in a vague sort of way on the ritual of "Bektaah," an Arabic order. The Negroes claimed their "Shrine" antedated the white Shrine and originated in Egypt.

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LYNN DELEGATES VOTE FOR MERGER

Shoe Workers' Convention Results in Resolution to Be Submitted to Unions

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special)—By a vote of 56 to 7 the delegates to the "rank and file" convention of the shoe workers held here yesterday and representing every local in the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' Union of Lynn and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Haverhill, favored a consolidation of the two national organizations.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the proposed merger and this resolve will be submitted to all of the locals in the two bodies for ratification before the next meeting of the delegates in two weeks. Five locals of the Amalgamated in New York sent two delegates with full power to act and they, too, favored the consolidation.

A committee of six was named to appear before every local union in Haverhill and Lynn to explain the plan for the consolidation of the independent national bodies and urge ratification of the resolve.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the A. F. of L. organization was attacked for its attempts to have the Amalgamated workers join the federation body. The delegates vigorously denied that the general officers of the protective union were back of the movement for the consolidation, as alleged by Collis Lovely, general president of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, and maintained that the delegates are wholly representative of the rank and file of the members of the two independent bodies. No paid officials of either body were among the delegates.

REFINERY OIL STOCKS GAIN
Based on approximately 65 per cent of refinery capacity of the United States, a net increase of 1,089,952 barrels is indicated in oil stocks at refineries during January.

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EMPIRE WIRELESS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL IS URGED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the report of the committee on imperial wireless service is now in the hands of the Postmaster-General and will be considered by the Cabinet this week. The main question was whether wireless should be operated by the Government or by private enterprise.

The recommendation is made in the report that the post office should control all the empire wireless services in Great Britain, including the self-governing dominions, and that the foreign services be left to private enterprise.

The dominions, of course, are free to make their own arrangements at their end. Australia and South Africa already have started erecting their stations, the governments retaining a controlling interest. India is considering placing a contract and Canada favors private enterprise, while New Zealand is awaiting the course of events. The Government will probably make an announcement of policy before Easter.

SKATING CARNIVAL BENEFIT
A skating carnival for the benefit of the Ellis Memorial House will be held at the Boston Arena Thursday night. Well-known professional and amateur fancy, figure, and acrobatic skaters will take part.

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FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIA OFFER PROBLEMS FOR LABOR TO SOLVE

Recognition of Bolsheviks Involves Russian Ambassador at St. James's, but Complete Agreement Seems Distant

By CRAWFORD PRICE

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 23.—While in England principal consideration is being directed to Ramsay MacDonald's probable treatment of internal affairs, the argument that in view of his parable for him to apply any socialistic doctrine to their solution, though widely recognized, is not carried to its logical conclusion. In point of fact, there can be no fundamental change in the conduct of home affairs, at any rate until such time as Labor succeeds in securing an independent majority. In the realm of foreign affairs, however, it is quite otherwise, and it is here that there will come the chief test of Mr. MacDonald's statesmanship, and the fitness of Labor to govern.

True, the diplomatic prospect is somewhat brighter than of late, yet the new Premier has, nevertheless, inherited a legacy of formidable problems which for years have baffled the most experienced of British and European statesmen. But he is not prepared merely to apply himself to the disentanglement of these questions, to carry on, amend, and conclude the work of his predecessors. He is determined, if one may cite a string of quotations from his recent speeches, to have a new beginning, to bring a new mind to bear upon the riddle of Europe, to inaugurate a definite, decisive, and effective policy, free of pin-pricks, and applied with a broad foot and a heavy heel.

Relations With France
This being the case, we may profitably examine the various problems which confront Mr. MacDonald in his new rôle. First and foremost, of course, come British relations with France. In respect of policy there is little practical difference between the opinions espoused by the Labor Ministry and those which have been expressed in different language and with varying degrees of emphasis by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. While, however, the late Foreign Secretary eloquently explained that policy in his diplomatic dispatches, he was reduced by regard for the susceptibilities of France and a certain nervousness which afflicted the Bonar Law and Baldwin governments, to a position of passive resistance when the time arrived for action.

Mr. MacDonald, on the other hand, has throughout indicated that Labor will not rest content with the expression of pious opinions and but a few days before his assumption of office, when he knew full well that he was Premier Designate, he took occasion in the columns of a radical newspaper, to outline his views with remarkable candor. It may be regarded as possible, now that he has assumed the burden of responsibility and become better acquainted with the difficulties which face those charged with the conduct of foreign affairs, that he will recognize the advantage of leaving the main questions governing the future of the Entente in pickle until the French elections, when a change of government in France may render agreement between the two countries much more easy of attainment.

But there are incidental matters which, unfortunately, cannot be sidetracked.
The Bavarian Palatinate
There is, for example, the vexed question of the Bavarian Palatinate. Briefly put, it may be said that the French, in pursuance of a policy aimed at weakening the control of Berlin over the Rhineland provinces, wished to invest the Separatist movement in the Palatinate with considerable authority, and either directly or indirectly, to recognize the decrees issued by its leaders. To this, however, the British Government could not consent. The report of Consul-General Clive had condemned the agitation as spurious, and certain compromises proposed, while apparently satisfactory, were held by the Foreign Office to be hedged around with dangerous implications.

This particular difficulty, in its turn, raised anew, as between the British and French governments, the whole question of the interpretation of certain ambiguous clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. At the time of writing, the British Government have proposed that the Supreme Court of International Justice, which is the authority mentioned in the Covenant of the League and in the peace treaties for the interpretation of those treaties, should be asked to arbitrate. To this, however, the French objected, and suggested on their part that the necessary competence should be accorded to the Ambassadors' Conference. There is, of course, no doubt that the Ambassadors' Conference is a highly important authority, and that the discussion of such a question as whether or not the Separatist movement of the Palatinate is a spontaneous movement is well within its jurisdiction. But it is scarcely fitted, either by its Constitution or the authority generally accorded to it, to embark upon such a contentious and strictly international issue as the interpretation of treaties.

The Corfu Incident

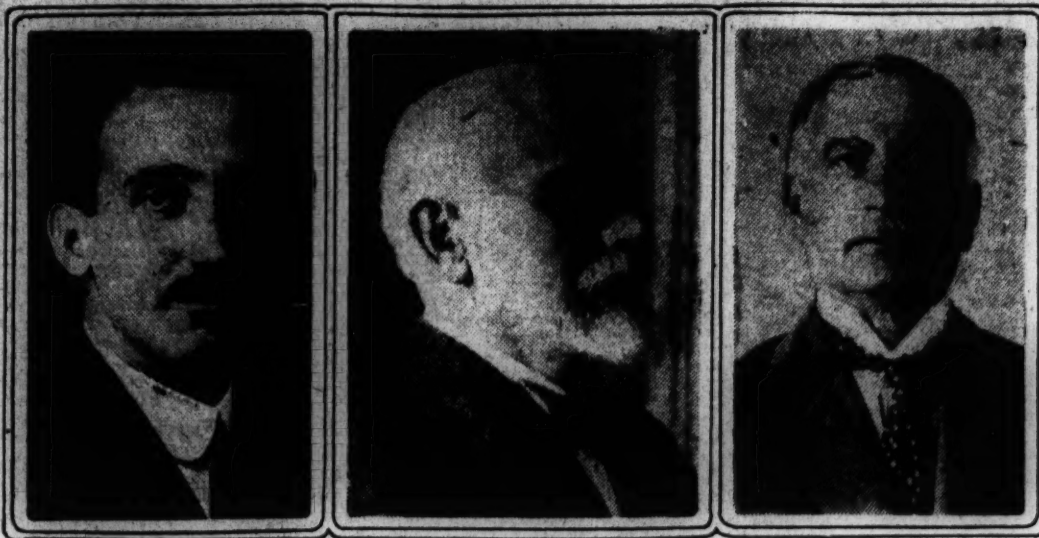
It will be seen, therefore, that one of the Labor Premier's first obligations will be to find a way to compose the conflict of opinion created by the Separatist movement and to decide with some degree of finality to what body differences regarding the interpretation of certain clauses of the treaties are to be referred. The Ambassadors' Conference has unfortunately weakened its position by its very questionable handling of the Corfu incident—a matter upon which Mr. MacDonald is known to hold strong views.

The recognition of the Bolshevik Government was regarded as a foreign conclusion when the Labor Government took office. For this anticipation Mr. MacDonald was himself chiefly responsible, for to his persistent agitation in favor of the resumption of diplomatic relations he had recently added the striking declaration that his party would soon "end the pompous folly of standing aloof from the Russian Government."

It did not take him long, however, to discover that considerable obstacles stood in the way of a speedy fulfillment of that promise. As a matter of fact, the Advisory Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Labor Party had recorded its opinion that the Bolsheviks would be ready to make valuable concessions in return for de jure recognition. At the Foreign Office Mr. MacDonald discovered that this terrain had been very fully explored. While his opinion as to the desirability for recognition remained unaltered, it suddenly became more circumspect, and certainly gave the permanent officials in close touch with him to understand that the situation would develop much more slowly than was at first anticipated.

In view of this, the sudden decision to grant recognition came as a surprise to diplomatic circles. The only feasible explanation is that pressure was brought to bear on the Prime Minister from other quarters and that

Former Greek Premier, With Two Eminent Aides



To the Christian Science Monitor
From Alex. Mylonas
Former Minister of Agriculture

To the Christian Science Monitor
From E. K. Venizelos
Who Recently Resigned Active Leadership of Government

To the Christian Science Monitor
From Them. Sofoulis
Former Minister of Interior

attention was called to his definite promise to establish relations with Moscow. Hence the ingenious compromise between the declarations of the party leader and the responsibilities of the statesman, which followed. There is to be a Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James; but the position is otherwise little changed. The problems of the pre-war debt and the war debt, the private debt, and the claims of British owners of confiscated property remain outstanding. The obstacles to complete agreement are very formidable.

Mr. MacDonald may—as is believed in some quarters to be his intention—admit the validity of the Russian counter-claim for expenses incurred by the counter-revolutions against the Soviet régime, and offset this against a part of the British bill. He may, again, be disposed to cancel the Russian war debt as a matter of policy. But the one course would assuredly arouse the opposition of France, together with that of a considerable section of British public opinion, while the other would precipitate a demand for equal treatment from France, and there would thus be raised, at a most inopportune moment, the great problem of inter-allied indebtedness, which by common consent can only be dealt with as part of a general settlement.

DOG SOCIETY HOLDS TRIALS

Characteristics of Alsatian Dog Are Obedience, Fearlessness and Wonderful Memory

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 11.—There has been established in England the Alsatian, Sheep, Police, and Army Dog Society, which recently held its first trials. The president of the English society is Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, deputy assistant commissioner of police. The judging was in the hands of M. Pallard, director of the French training school for police dogs at Bordeaux.

Germany has been foremost in the work of training dogs, even going so far as to confer "degrees" on the best dogs, so that a dog entitled to in preference P. H. (Polizei Hund) has a great distinction, as the tests which he has passed are most drastic. France and Belgium also employed dogs in their police work. In England up to the present the Airedale has been most favored, but it looks as if the Alsatian might be taken up in preference. The latter is essentially a "one-man" dog. He cares for and obeys his master only. He will generally allow a stranger to pat him, but seems to take no notice of the caress. He is most gracefully agile, clearing a 7-foot wall with ease.

The breed is by no means a new one, as they have been used on the Continent for hundreds of years as sheep dogs. Their characteristics are, obedience, gentleness, faithfulness, absolute fearlessness, and a wonderful memory. They nearly always show much affection for children.

A good many of the tests could

have been carried out by a well-trained retriever. They consisted in clearing a 7-foot wall and remaining on the far side till called back, tracking a man and retrieving an article belonging to its master, finding a man in a crowd by tracking, picking out a glove by scent from several others, and guarding an article. The most interesting tests to the onlooker were those for police work, when the dog was put in charge of a man who tried to escape, to attack his escort, to bite the dog with food, and eventually fired on the dog with a pistol. The really well-trained dog will not touch a man till commanded to do so. He takes no notice of pistol fire and ceases his attack at once on being ordered to.

Only one dog, Hecce, from Romerpark, came through with really flying colors and she was trained in England by her owner, Mr. Pickett. He used a great number of Alsatis as guards for war material "dumps" in France and brought 40 of them with him to England. Merely as pets they are very popular, having provided by far the largest entry at the Kennel Club show. They are also to be seen in great numbers in France and Germany, and a well-trained dog commands a high price, anything from £50 to £100 being asked.

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Winter Sports Anticipated By Colorado Mountain Club

Ten-Day Outing, March 14 to 24, at Fern Lake, Promises Keen Enjoyment Amid White-Drifted Playgrounds

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence).—All arrangements have been completed by the Colorado Mountain Club for its ninth annual winter sports outing to be held March 14 to 24, at Fern Lake, Colo. This event, considered by many the most inspiring on the season's program, is planned primarily for bringing club members in touch with the splendor and beauty of the high mountain snow lands.

The club announces that the 1924 winter sports will be just a little bigger, just a little better than ever before, which is in strict accordance with club procedure. As usual activities will center about the two lakes of the region—Fern and Odezza—winter's magic having transformed their summer loveliness into the finest playgrounds imaginable. For 10 days high carnival will reign on their white-drifted surfaces, affording the much-be-garmented club members from the city such recreation as their hearts desire.

In addition to skiing and tobogganing the program will include strenuous cross-country trips in the "limberline" areas, to Spruce Cañon and Forest Cañon, to Tourmaline Gorge,

to Lake Helene, to Steep Mount, and to old Flat Top.
A truly pleasant and enjoyable phase of the winter sports is the evening life in the comfortable log lodge, around the great fireplace. The outing committee provides for that too, including informal talks, stories, songs, yodeling, and minstrel shows on their evening programs.

EXCAVATION GOES ON IN SYRIA

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Agents of the excavation department have just discovered in South Lebanon, in the vicinity of Tyre, four tombs in which were found three beautiful statues, two of which are intact: a heathen altar of sacrifice, and a large fish of sculptured marble. There was also unearthed a magnificent marble coffin covered with lead. Many inscriptions are engraved upon its sides, as well as a winged sphinx. All these objects will be taken to Beirut.

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Only His Desire to Aid Greece Led to Return of Mr. Venizelos

Patriot Would Refuse to Become President Should Result of Plebiscite Reveal Desire for Greek Republic

ATHENS, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence).—The renewed political activity of Eleutherios Venizelos had caused considerable anxiety in the enemy camps, especially among the Turks, who appeared to see in his return to power the approach of fresh difficulties for Turkey. But all who have lately come in touch with Mr. Venizelos have keenly perceived the sincerity of his dealings, and the honesty of his words, so far as they concern his desire to maintain peace in the Near East. It is his firm belief that war is destructive and debasing, while peace is edifying and constructive.

Mr. Venizelos has often been wrongly charged with ambitious scheming and planning, but many of his adversaries honestly confess that the elections of 1920, functioning under his Government, were carried out with genuine liberty and impartiality.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently asked Mr. Venizelos: "Should the contemplated plebiscite result in favor of establishing a republic in Greece, and should you be called to head it as President, would you accept the offer?" He replied emphatically: "No! Never! I did not return to my country desirous of becoming President or of taking any prominent part in politics. But I came back with the definite idea of helping my afflicted country out of an impasse. When my mission is fulfilled I shall return to Europe and live there as before."

Mr. Venizelos believes that a plebiscite carried on under full liberty and impartiality is the only effective way in which to settle the régime and dynasty questions. He considers that the general result of the plebiscite will not be considerably affected by the attitude of royalists either way.

Despite his strong inclination toward republicanism, Mr. Venizelos exerted himself to dispense justice to all elements of diverse political opinions. His midway policy was wise and reasonable; on the one hand he approached the republican elements for having forced the King to leave, and on the other hand he persistently rebuffed the demand of the royalists to immediately recall the King. He refused to give effect to the republican proposition to have the National Assembly declare the removal of the royal dynasty, before appealing to the country.

Mr. Venizelos categorically refused to dissolve the legislative Chamber, declaring that any action of the sort would presuppose the breaking out of a new revolution and the beginning of a new period of national disintegration. He told his opponents who insist upon the dissolution of the Chamber that he did not come back to provoke and foment a new revolution. This wise weathering of the storm by Mr. Venizelos rallied to his side all the same elements of the Opposition, to the resentment of the extremist Republicans.

Mr. Venizelos was careful to make no distinction between friendly great powers, as he considered their amity indispensable to the prosperity of Greece. When it was suggested that the Greek press had stated that preference was given to British and French interests to exploit the natural resources of the country, to the exclusion of American capital, he energetically protested against the idea, and added that all foreign undertakings, aiming at the future welfare of Greece, would be heartily welcomed upon equal terms.

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UNTAXED WEALTH BEING UNCOVERED

New Hampshire Commissioner Beginning to Receive Reports Under New Law

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25 (Special).—Although the final date for filing come-tax returns under the new state income-tax law is not until March 15, the filings already made indicate that a considerable amount of previously untaxed wealth is coming into the tax fold. For instance, in the city of Concord, taxpayers have already returned taxable income under the new law of more than \$4,000,000, and three weeks remain in which to file returns. This compares with a total taxable inventory from securities in 1923 in this city, under the old law taxing principal instead of income, of only \$540,000.

Fletcher Hales, State Tax Commissioner, says that the New Hampshire law "is probably the first positive step taken in this country toward the abolition of tax-exempt securities which have proven to be such a disturbing factor in the economic life of the Nation."

He estimates the cost of collection at 3 per cent and says that "thus far the people are responding splendidly without complaint, to a reasonable, equitable tax law. If no more revenue is produced than came from the old system, much has been gained through the opportunity given to all to bear a share of the tax burden, and at the same time to invest in such form of security as they please without resort to perjury evasion."

Agitation for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been in progress for several years for the purpose of permitting the taxation of these same securities that are now tax-exempt. The New Hampshire Legislature apparently did not know, when it passed the new law, that it was or could be placing a tax on public bonds, even on the bonds of the State of New Hampshire. The new law, however, applies to every state or municipal bond or note issued since May 4, 1923, no matter by what authority issued. Of course, the tax-exempt securities that have been issued prior to the passage of this act will not be taxable under it.

Another feature of the new law, in which it differs from every other act of this character, is that everybody must file a tax return. This does not mean everybody with an income of \$1000 or better, but literally everybody with any income whatever, interests or dividends. A person with \$10 in the savings bank who gets 40 cents a year income must file a return; so must a person with a \$50 bond that somebody gave him for a wedding present and on which he gets interest of \$2.25 a year.

The striking feature of the entire proposition is that New Hampshire is about to blaze the way for the whole United States in reaching out after the tax-exempt securities. This effort is already being reflected in the cost of municipal financing. The city of Manchester floated an issue of bonds immediately before and another one after the passage of the act. The bonds issued before are nontaxable. Those issued after May 4 are subject to the state income tax. The city found that it had to pay a slightly higher price for its loan made after the act passed, just enough higher to offset the proposed tax.

HARVARD HAS TWO BUSINESS SCHOOLS

Graduation of 23 men from the Harvard Business School last week is a marked departure from Harvard custom. These men entered the business school in February, 1922, and completed the full two years' work this month. Degrees have been awarded in February in previous years by Harvard only to those who have covered the required work in less than the regular time or have taken longer completing their studies.

While these 23 men are graduating, a new class of 61 has just entered. As a February-to-February two-year course was undertaken as an experiment,

ment, no previous announcement of its existence has been made, although a new class of 36 men was started in February a year ago.

This new departure means that there are really two Harvard business schools in session, one starting in September and one February. It is announced that the February-to-February school has become a permanent fixture.

The 23 men who have been recommended for the degree of Master of Business Administration represent 21 different colleges and come from 11 states and one foreign country. There are three from California, Mississippi, Minnesota, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Entrance to the Harvard Business School requires a bachelor of arts degree, or the equivalent, from one of the recognized universities.

ART

Exhibit of French Paintings

The Durand-Ruel exhibition of French paintings has been loaned to the Boston Art Club, where it is now on view. The mere mention of modern French painting has come to bring many associations of brilliant color, luminosity of surface, vigor of treatment, novelty of subject. We are constantly expecting something brilliant, even surprising, to be depended upon. Landscapes, seascapes, country roads, still-life, pretty ladies are painted in good style. The artists get a great deal of fun out of putting red and violet and orange into foliage and lightening to full intensity at every opportunity. There is much that is decorative and pleasing, but nothing to excite.

"Vignon has several landscapes. They are painted in a precise fashion with silvery green tonalities. They are small and delicate, with more of the Barbiere style than the others. More's landscapes are more colorful, done in a manner that has come to be familiar and usual. More's rocks violet and paints dramatic skies.

D'Espagnat comes forth with a more original contribution. His colors are more certain and meaningful. Peaks hold forth with the bright spot in the show in a vivid still-life. The "Vue de Paris" is the sort of thing we would like to see more of. We can easily see why Guillaume was considered a radical in his day. To us his things have the freshness and partial development of the experimenter, and are more delightful than the mannered accomplishments of some of the others.

Canals prefers Spanish subjects. He tells a story more interestingly than any of the others. "Cigarettes a Savoir" he shows a certain dandy and quinquy in the parts that is lost in the ensemble. André is, perhaps, the most interesting figure in the show. In these, as in all of his things, he has that fine quality in modeling surfaces and getting color relations. He never excites the observer at first glance, because his interest is not in the subject. But he wins attention with his superbly painted details, violins, jars, flowers, pie-crusts.

Block Prints at Casson's

At the Casson Gallery, Boston, is a collection of block prints by four artists. Some conventional still-life flower subjects by Hall Thorpe make a decorative group, especially the beautifully colored "Anemones." Margaret Patterson contributes a variety of subjects from Venice to Main Street. Bertha travels to the East for material. She seems to understand the emotional force that lies hidden in the Oriental temperament and is so provocative of fluent expression. She gets the curve and arabesque that lure the eye unwittingly into remoteness. She discovers the fantastic in flying kites, the broad sweep of a bridge, and the curve of a wave. Her colors are just tints of slate blue and pale green.

Charles Bartlett has done a great number of scenes from the Orient. There are genre, landscape, and subjects of worship. At every moment he tries to interpret the idea in the native manner. He abstracts and symbolizes the landscape. He places man in a mood of wonder at the presence of natural phenomena. All his prints are drawn with facility and charm. His subjects and colors are often reminiscent of Hiroshige.

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WOMEN TO UNITE TO PUSH DRY WORK

Leaders in Rhode Island Announce Mass Meeting for Mobilization of Forces

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 (Special).—Rhode Island women leaders, conscious that work toward law enforcement is a task for women to do, have undertaken to mobilize the women of the State with 13 statewide associations, estimated to have an aggregate membership of between 10,000 and 15,000, which are already participating in the work.

Mrs. Henry A. Eldridge, representing the Rhode Island Council of Women, under which the movement is being organized, says: "It is time to mobilize public sentiment in Rhode Island, as is being done all over the country, against apathy and moral laxity in regard to infractions of the Eighteenth Amendment. Women can accomplish this purpose through their personal influence and through their leisure, which can be devoted to educating public opinion. The time has come for great education. While I believe that people are being educated, the time has come for law enforcement now than they were six months ago, there is still much to be done, and the women are the ones to do it."

Mrs. Eldridge has called a mass meeting for March 14 in this city, at the Girls' City Club. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of the New England committee on law enforcement of Boston will speak. This meeting will make plans for the enlistment of additional organizations in the movement.

The committee, under which the movement has been started, consists of the following: Mrs. George H. Crooker of the Girls' Friendly Society, Mrs. Theodore B. Pierce of the United League of Women Voters, Mrs. Henry I. Cushman of the Rhode Island Federation of Church Societies, Mrs. Lucien O. Appleby of the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. John T. Cranshaw of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Walter A. Peck of the Irrepressible Society, Mrs. Frank Maxwell of the King's Sons and Daughters, Mrs. Royal G. Babcock of the Rhode Island Woman's Club, Mrs. Edward T. Lyons of the Rhode Island League of Girls' Clubs, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Burrows of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. George F. Rook and Mrs. Ethelyn H. Roberts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Roberta Dunbar of the Rhode Island Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Eldridge of the Rhode Island Council of Women.

All state organizations will receive invitations and be asked to communicate with local sub organizations on the desirability of acting previous to the meeting next month.

WELLESLEY HOLDS WEEK OF PRAYER

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 25.—Wellesley's custom of setting aside a week during February as a Week of Prayer, observed by special services every afternoon in the chapel, is to be continued this year, under the leadership of the Christian Association. The speaker for the week is Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, of New York City. Dr.

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IMPROVED COURT ACTION REPORTED

Dry Leaders Note Advance in Connecticut Enforcement

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25 (Special).—The attitude of the courts in the State of Connecticut, the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League reports, was one of increasing severity in dealing with liquor-law violators during the past year. While the league has been unable to complete its investigation of police and court records for 1923, it is able to state that the prohibition law "is given increasing consideration by many of the judges, and that the enforcement of all laws is being made easier."

The severer attitude on the part of the courts with regard to liquor law violators is in large measure traced to the activities of George W. Wheeler, chief justice of the Connecticut State Supreme Court of Errors, in the direction of getting court officials of the State to impose jail sentences wherever possible. Reviewing the court experience, Dr. Ernest V. Claypool, superintendent of the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said:

The League has been so busy and for some while will be so busy that it has not had time to complete its investigation of police and court records up to the close of the last calendar year. It has watched with great interest the court attitude during the six months just passed and from most of the state has observations which are convincing that the prohibition law is given increasing consideration by many of the judges, and that the enforcement of all laws is being made easier.

The number of jail commitments has increased. The courts seem less ready to lower penalties on appeal. Some offenders against the liquor laws should not be sent to jail, though the majority should. One judge who advertised his intention of giving jail sentences to all liquor offenders in his court did not do so, but he did give a proportion of them, and has bettered his record greatly.

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TOWN AIMS TO BE SELF-SUSTAINING

New Hampshire Community Is Making a Survey

HOPKINTON, N. H., Feb. 25 (Special).—An unusual experiment in civic development is in progress in this town, a typical New England community, in the form of a survey by the Community Association of all the inhabitants to determine what they consume, and what they produce. Sixty-three families have so far replied to questionnaires and indicate that the per capita consumption of garden produce is far below what the average city dweller would expect in the diet of rural communities.

For instance, in this town each family consumes annually less than two bushels of carrots, three-quarters of a bushel of onions, half a bushel of parsnips, one bushel of beets, 75 pounds of cabbage, three bushels of tomatoes, and 300 pounds of squash. Production of these commodities far exceeds consumption, of course.

The manager of a large summer camp, who filled out a questionnaire, said that he preferred to patronize the local farmers, but had found by experience that he could buy cheaper in the Boston market, even after adding the cost of transportation, than he could in the local farmers' markets. Such a situation is typical of the problems to be solved in the present movement.

This survey is expected to determine exactly the resources of the town, especially as regards food, and to show how much surplus of certain commodities is produced over the local consumption and how much is imported from other communities. After the survey, it is the intention of the organization to encourage the raising and production of commodities that are now imported from other places and to discourage the production of surplus commodities, the idea being to make a well-balanced program of production and to place the community as nearly as practicable on a self-sustaining basis.

FOX TERRIER TAKES "BEST IN SHOW" TITLE

"Best in the show" honors for the Eastern Dog Club 1924 season are held by a wire-haired fox terrier, Welwre Barrington Bridgegroom, that title having been bestowed on Homer Gage Jr.'s

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NEUTRAL ARBITER ESTABLISHES OFFICE

HAVENHILL, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special).—The office of Edwin Newdick, neutral arbiter in the shoe industry here, has been established in the Coombs building, Washington Square, convenient to the district known as "shoe town" and within easy communication with the headquarters of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Newdick is fast getting his organization together and is practically ready for business.

Frederick L. Cooper, secretary of the manufacturers' association, has returned from a tour of the shoe centers of the middle west which he made following the Chicago show and he has considerable price data for use in the work of readjusting the wage schedule.

PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT RECEIVED

WESTON, Vt., Feb. 25 (Special).—Autographed portraits of President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge have been received by the Weston Community Club, placed side by side in a suitable frame, and are to be hung in the club's newly acquired building, Peabody Memorial Hall, along with numerous photographs and paintings of persons prominent both in the town's early settlement and its later history.

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LONDON GIRLS ASK
RECREATION HOUSEBusiness Women Want Center
for Relaxation Similar to Those
of Industrial Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—A community center for girls is planned by the Young Women's Christian Association. There is such a center in probably every large city in America and in the dominions; while London, with 780,000 girl workers, has none.

Four hundred girls have already given their views as to the kind of building they need. Miss Black, the Y. W. C. A. national girls' work secretary for Australia and New Zealand, who has experience of these centers abroad, and who has interviewed the London girls, passed their opinions on to a meeting of women's organizations, invited to discuss the matter.

Social Center Desired
Miss Black, in discussing the project, said:

"They are unanimous in wanting a social recreation center where they can bring men and meet men. They feel that there is not enough social opportunity for business girls, while the industrial workers are provided for by clubs of various kinds. They want a place they can call their own and be proud of, and, in some measure, govern. They want a place where they can get information and where they can 'just go.'"

Domestic workers ask for recreation to be arranged for the afternoons when they are free; everything happens at present in the evenings, and they are most anxious to take part, particularly in theatricals.

Miss Black finds that London girls do not want things done for them; they would rather do them for themselves. Therefore a provisional committee of girls representing large shops and offices had been called in order that the girls should consider proposals for raising the money and build their social center. It would require £20,000.

Kind of Building Necessary

Miss Ivelson, the organizer, described the kind of building the girls want. It should be in a central position in the West End; there would be a lounge, where girls could bring their men friends; a restaurant, which would be open all day and every evening; and a large hall for entertainments and dancing, and where conferences of the Y. W. C. A. and other women's organizations might be held.

Students have specially asked for a swimming bath, and there would be club-rooms for the various clubs which the girls would not doubt run; there would be study-rooms for the studios, and a library and music-room where the girls who live in lodgings could have the rare privilege of practicing; and there would be a rest room and a chapel. It is hoped to have about 40 beds for the convenience of travelers, while a housing bureau would provide lists of permanent homes for women.

The center would be open to any girl, whether a Y. W. C. A. member or not. Workers and leisured girls are expected to meet together for mutual companionship and co-operation. Miss Black finds, as she talks to the girls about the project, that the idea of playing hostess to the lonely girls of London appeals more to them than even a swimming pool or a dancing hall.

Lady Frances Balfour, who spoke

at the women's meeting, said that it was the wish of young people nowadays to have large communities, but she hoped that the individual would not be lost in the community. That, at any rate, is not the intention of the girls; they mean that the community shall look after the individual.

The girls in one big shop have already invited those in small shops in the neighborhood to a social evening in order to discuss the plans. Girls are taking down the social barriers which exist even between the different departments of a shop, in order to join in this service for girlhood. They are willing to accept as their own the motto of the Blue Triangle: Loyalty, Comradeship, Service.

Luther Burbank Draws Parallel
Between Society and His RosesShows How Rebelling Against Law of Restraint Can
Be Overcome in Both

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 14 (Staff Correspondence).—Luther Burbank, naturalist and horticultural expert, has just issued a report of his "new creations and special selections" in seeds. With the ordinary seedman

under way in his gardens at Santa Rosa and Sebastopol. Perhaps this is why Mr. Burbank has declined, contrary to reports, to supervise the planting to cactus of 7000 acres of non-irrigable land in Arizona, set aside for him by special Act of Congress. Ownership of the land was to revert to Mr. Burbank upon successful conclusion of experiments with his spineless cactus. "I want more time for my work and play here," he explained, "and I wish for some diversity from the routine of horticulture."

Learning From Plants
"What have I learned in my 50 years of plant improvement?" repeated Mr. Burbank to a question put to him by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Something about plants, more about people; and today I love humanity, especially children, more than I love my flowers, trees and shrubs. That's why I keep young. Education that stresses inherent good qualities in every child is more interesting to me than the culture of plants."

Entirely without biological comparison, the child as well as the plant has desirable tendencies and qualities—those of the child to be nurtured into an active appreciation of good. And this education is vivifying universal peace, prohibition and other happy disciplinary measures working toward a new society of happier men and women.

The genius of this man is impressive. Picture 100,000 seedling rose plants marshaled in an acre of field, battalions of hybrid walnut trees, prim new Alaska daisies and a host of other varieties kept on dress parade for selection by Mr. Burbank, the great field general of flowers moving among them, and you have a conventional view of this naturalist as he digs and works in his gardens at Santa Rosa and Sebastopol.

Talk with him for an hour, glimpse his range and depth of horticultural knowledge. Here, one would say, is a man of large affairs, more than a "plant wizard"; for Mr. Burbank continues to enlarge the range of his vision and sympathies instead of his workshop into a highly specialized, automated, engrossed completely in the mechanics of plant culture.

"Misdirected Energy"
Mr. Burbank, in describing a new rose and expressing his opinion on society in general, added:

The power of association prevents superannuation and the one-track viewpoint. For instance, I am working just now for a new rose with the combined good qualities of several varieties. This sounds very simple but it requires much skill and an unbelievable amount of attentive labor. Most cultivated roses have been adopted quite lately from the wild state. Their strongest tendency is to return to this primitiveness.

But the rose I am working for must have seven fundamental qualities: Vigorous growth, healthy foliage, abundant blooming, size, grace of form, fragrance and exquisite combination of colors. This is accomplished by repetition and hewing to the line of quality. Even a plant is responsive for it has peculiar instinctive intelligence in a limited way. Every desert plant, for instance, is thorny, bitter or poisonous as protection.

My roses point a parallel to the gradual improvement of society under law. As I work among plants

—selling seeds by the pint or bushel—it is an announcement would be commonplace. Not so with these "new" seeds of flowers or shrubs, some of them doled out stintingly by count after years of selective growing, in which the undesirable traits of the plants have been eliminated and the good ones preserved.

And there are yet "surprises" to come for Mr. Burbank said he had decided not to sell his 13 acres at Sebastopol until, he added, "I find a purchaser who can and will preserve the tract intact for continued horticultural work. I have no immediate urge to sell and shall not, many commercial offers notwithstanding." Thousands of interesting experiments are

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and flowers it becomes clearer that misdirected energy results from weakness. My work is to correct this weakness in plants, to make the plant meet the circumstances that surround it.

In society, that is the function of law, and, by contrast, all criminality comes from failure to measure to the demands of social environment best for the interests of all humanity. A criminal, bootlegger or thief, etc., takes the short cut, as does the wild plant to gain an objective, in reality not worth the getting.

Rose and Society

Certain forces in society, like those in the plant, rebel against laws of restraint. But the moral person learns how to attain without the penalties dependent on criminality and lawlessness. A fundamental difference, however, between the rose and society is that society is susceptible of active, intelligent direction through the voluntary imposition of law made for its own self-improvement. Just as I evolve new and better fruits, vegetables and grains for good to humanity, so does invention and improvement in every line of human activity go on apace.

But one's interests should be primarily sociological, not biological. Mine are, and plants have taught me valuable lessons that I associate with great laws such as that of prohibition. "I have long observed society in its wild unrestrained with the saloon wide open, and the salutary influences of prohibition with the bank wide open to receive the weekly pay checks that formerly went to support the liquor traffic."

In these larger things I like to reflect upon the relation of my work to society and have found that a man can grow a new potato without obsessions that the principal thing of importance in the world is the potato. To hold to the larger viewpoint is important at all times and happy is the man who can stay young in contemplation of all the new forces at work today, bringing us many new things of beauty, utility and convenience.

POLISH PATRIOTS
WANT A DICTATOR

WARSAW, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence).—As everywhere in Europe, the Italian Fascists have found imitators in Poland. An organization has been discovered calling itself the organization of Polish patriots, whose alleged object was to overthrow the Government and establish a dictatorship. They sought adherents among the university students, high schools, among functionaries and even in the army and among the clergy.

The leaders have been arrested and the premises where they held their meetings searched and sealed up. The authorities, however, have not taken the affair very seriously.

GAZELLES TO BE PROTECTED

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The Bureau of the Damascus Press recently stated that travelers, journeying by automobile between Damascus and Bagdad, often amuse themselves by hunting gazelles. These acts despoil the region of these animals and trouble the peace of the nomadic tribes, who imagine themselves to be objects of attack and assemble for combat. Therefore travelers crossing the desert between Damascus and Bagdad are forbidden to use firearms for hunting gazelles.

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TWILIGHT
TALESAdventures of Beau St. Bernard,
Shy Squirrel, and Cutey-Kit

NOW I am going to tell you some more about Beau St. Bernard (the Dog), Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit (the little cat that lived with them). Well—

You know how exciting it feels to be going away anywhere! and the next morning Beau St. Bernard was so excited that he awoke much earlier than usual, and saw the blue-black sky changing to a misty gray, and through the shadowy stems of the trees in the gray-green wood, he watched a glow of gold and rose color swiftly spread itself; and then the birds, whose twitterings had been going on ever since the light's appearing, suddenly burst into a chorus of song, just as if they simply couldn't help themselves. Beau St. Bernard sat up in his cozy bed in the hollow tree, and was just going to sing, too, when suddenly he heard a little voice. It was Cutey-Kit talking to herself and this is what she was saying:

"There are such a lot of flies around. House flies and butterflies, horse-flies and dragon-flies—but I know all about them, thank you; the kind of flies I want to learn about are the big buzzing flies that sometimes pass over the gray-green wood, and in and out of the soft white clouds, and make a noise like a thousand mosquitoes all buzzing together. Those are the flies I am interested in."

"Is it a riddle?" asked Beau St. Bernard, "because if it is, I've guessed the answer, and it is—airplanes; and by the way, what is to prevent us all crossing the ocean in an airplane? It would be a quick and excellent way of arriving at our destination; let us put it to the vote."

By this time Shy Squirrel was all dressed in his neat fuzzy dress that had no buttons, and a lovely breakfast was all ready waiting to be eaten up, and the sun had jumped right out of his gold and rose colored bed, and was shining gloriously in a brilliant blue sky, and what more could anyone desire than to climb into an airplane and fly off to wherever you wanted to? So of course the vote was carried

unanimously, which means that the whole family said "yes" and as soon as breakfast was over and the packing finished, Beau St. Bernard went off to make all the necessary arrangements. In exactly half an hour, Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit heard a wonderful buzz like a thousand mosquitoes singing the Hallelujah chorus, and there swished down from the brilliant blue sky, an airplane all dressed in gray and silver. Down it flew, and sat itself in an emerald field on the edge of the gray-green wood, and out of it, looking more and more pleased with itself, and waving of his beautiful tail, stepped Beau St. Bernard, yellow jacket, white waistcoat and all.

My dears, it did not take Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit very long to scamper across the emerald field with their luggage, and climb into the gray and silver airplane which was waiting there under the brilliant blue sky in the glorious golden sunshine. And when they were tucked in happily, Beau St. Bernard called out "all aboard!" and jumped in himself and took the pilot's seat.

Never had there been such a commotion as there was at that moment in the gray-green wood! All the birds and the squirrels, field mice and bunny rabbits rushed out to wave goodbye to Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit, as they set forth on their travels in the airplane of gray and silver. Up it went, up and up, and the birds and the squirrels, field mice and bunny rabbits watched it grow smaller and smaller, till at last, all they could see was just a glint of silver in the brilliant blue sky, and not even a buzz could be heard.

And so you see, children, this is how Cutey-Kit began to learn about "flies."

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Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 25
GUESSING about new Cabinet appointments is Washington's latest indoor sport. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, is a favorite dark horse for the Secretaryship of the Navy. President Harding offered him the portfolio in 1921. Mr. Lowden wanted to be Secretary of the Treasury, and declined to consider anything else. Now that President Coolidge's nomination by the Republicans is universally conceded, Mr. Lowden may consider that one year of Cabinet glory, with a possibility of four years more, is not to be refused. John Hays Hammond is always mentioned when Cabinet vacancies occur.

Burton K. Wheeler, Senator from Montana, who is leading the Democratic onslaught against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, is said to be receptive to suggestions that he is presidential timber. Mr. Wheeler has some of the assets that are the main props of the McAdoo candidacy. He is western and progressive. At a social function in Washington last winter President Coolidge was mistaken for the junior Senator from Montana. They have many points of physical resemblance. Senator Wheeler campaigned for Magnus Johnson in Minnesota last summer.

Henry R. Rathbone, Representative from Illinois, revived a piece of not generally known Lincoln history in a

Rotary Club speech in Washington the other day. Mr. Rathbone's parents, then a young engaged couple, were the guests of the President and Mrs. Lincoln in the latter's box at Ford's Theater the night Lincoln was shot. Young Major Rathbone and his fiancée were invited as an afterthought. The President had asked General and Mrs. Grant to go to the theater that evening, but the Grants were anxious to keep some family engagements.

Senator Heflin's ice-cream waistcoat and Senator Bayard's Latin-Quarter flowing necktie seem to have incited other solons to commit sartorial eccentricities. Senator Copeland has gone in for a red carnation as a daily adornment, and Senator Neely unfailingly sports a handkerchief of some solid color in the breast-pocket of his coat.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

For Sale or For Rent—
New Aids for the Artist

SOMETIMES wonder what Millais and Leighton and Alma Tadema and other popular Royal Academicians, who lived like princes or millionaires not much more than a quarter of a century ago; would think could they return and see the conditions which artists have to face today. In their, it seemed only necessary to paint a picture for fortune to follow. Today the millionaire proprietor of a chain restaurant system and the "king" of this industry or that may struggle for Old Masters with, or without, a pedigree. But the patron of the modern master is as hard to find as the needle in the haystack, for he is too uncertain how the investment will turn out to speculate rashly.

Things are not as bad as they might be in the United States, for here the war left a comparatively light burden for the American people to bear. But the burden in England is heavy; the money that once went for such luxuries as pictures and statues and prints barely meets even the impossible income tax, and it is really the straits to which artists are there reduced that has set me thinking more than ever of the difference between then and now.

Only lately I have seen seriously discussed in the London Times a scheme for decorating the waiting-rooms in railway stations with pictures to be rented from the artists. It is true that a more dismal place than the average British railway station waiting room can hardly be conceived. And yet, it is more than doubtful whether the weary, harassed traveler, preoccupied with the study of time-tables and the problem of luggage and the unreliability of porters, is exactly in the frame of mind to enjoy a painting, whether it be a sleek Academy portrait or the latest geometrical problem by a British student of Picasso. Indeed, if I am not mistaken the weary traveler would be much more attracted by schedules of trains and general rules and directions worded and printed and hung so as to enlighten, rather than confuse the unfortunate compelled to consult them.

However, the interest in this scarcely practical scheme is in the suggestion that the pictures should be rented. This is the surprise, the shock I might almost say, for the average artist, the hanging of whose pictures is usually a favor, if it is not a privilege for which he has to pay, as he must in many dealers' galleries. It is no new thing for him to be asked to lend his work for decorative purpose. The Little Theater in London before the war made a special feature of showing pictures in the small rooms that then served it for foyer, and the latest instance of the kind to come my way is the similar experiment tried at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. But in neither case has the artist got anything, as far as I know, save the chance to be admired or to sell.

Because, somehow or other, he must get something for his art if he is to live, since for other employment he is signally unfitted, this suggestion of renting the work that will not sell has been made in other papers besides The Times. It has been taken up by Mr. Harold Speed in The Journal of the Imperial Arts League, an organization that has already proved of much help to British artists. Studios are stacked with pictures which are added to every year, and never a purchaser in sight. Mr. Speed would have some means devised "whereby they could not only be made to perform their proper function of being seen, but whereby they might be earning some interest upon the labor and capital they represent."

He wonders if people who appreciate art, and who feel the drawback to enjoyment of it in the usual picture exhibition, would not be willing to pay for pictures so as to keep them during a longer or shorter period in their own houses—that is, virtually, pay rent for them. Libraries, clubs, schools, hotels and other public places might, also find this renting of pictures to their profit. There may be something in it, and, for the sake of artists suffering from the hard times, while hewers of wood and drawers of water prosper, one might hope so.

On the other hand, the prosperity of the near past drew into the study and practice of art many men and women with absolutely no vocation for it, and if the present depression induces them to try to earn their living elsewhere, no harm will be done. Also, there are branches of art for which the demand never falls. Innumerable industries call for designers, and if the artist, after going through the schools, would give up his ambition to be a painter, sculptor or engraver and devote himself to what goes under the name of decorative design, he might not be reduced to letting the work he cannot sell. In this way, from his hard luck at the moment, good would come. The galleries are overcrowded with second-rate paintings, sculptures and prints, while on every hand the need increases for good industrial designs. The pleasure and education of the eye depend as much on the things in daily use as on the occasional masterpiece. The truth is that the modern interest in art is largely artificial. The genius has been rare throughout the centuries, but we think in our progressive age he ought to multiply by the hundred and the thousand. If the artist, who might be doing good work for the manufacturer of carpets or wall

papers, sticks to the studio overstocked with canvases that nobody wants, it is largely the fault of the self-appointed patrons of art and the critics. This is more true perhaps of America than any other country, where the art critic is apt to jest, or praise, or scold his way through his column or page, with rarely any insight into the work he is criticizing or its relative value. Good, bad and indifferent are all grist for his mill because he has not the knowledge or the experience to discriminate, to judge. What he says today he is known to unsay tomorrow, his interest not being genuine though sometimes to enable him to remember his own verdict over night.

A striking example of this has just been given. I do not recall warmer praise having been lavished on Maurice Prendergast than for his paintings in the New Society exhibition last month, though he seemed to show in them more than ever how mannered he had become with time, how the pattern he wove out of landscape and figures, which was gay and amusing at first, had degenerated into a tedious repetition. His own formula is often an artist's worst enemy. It would have been more honest to regret the repetition for his sake, instead of exalting it as a virtue. And how long did this admiration last? I have just heard that a little more than two weeks ago Prendergast passed away. But I have yet to read a notice of the fact, or an appreciation of his art which is as great as in the mouths of his critics, or if they cared as much as they protested, its loss surely could not have been left for a day unrecorded.

Art may be chastened by a period of trials and tribulations. The period must be long, however, if it is to chasten criticism as well.

the Art Club in Glasgow, and also of the Royal Institute of the Fine Arts where many of his pictures were first exhibited. His boyhood and young manhood were spent in Glasgow, where he gathered around him a circle of enthusiastic young artists, so that the art of Glasgow became a living power in the city.

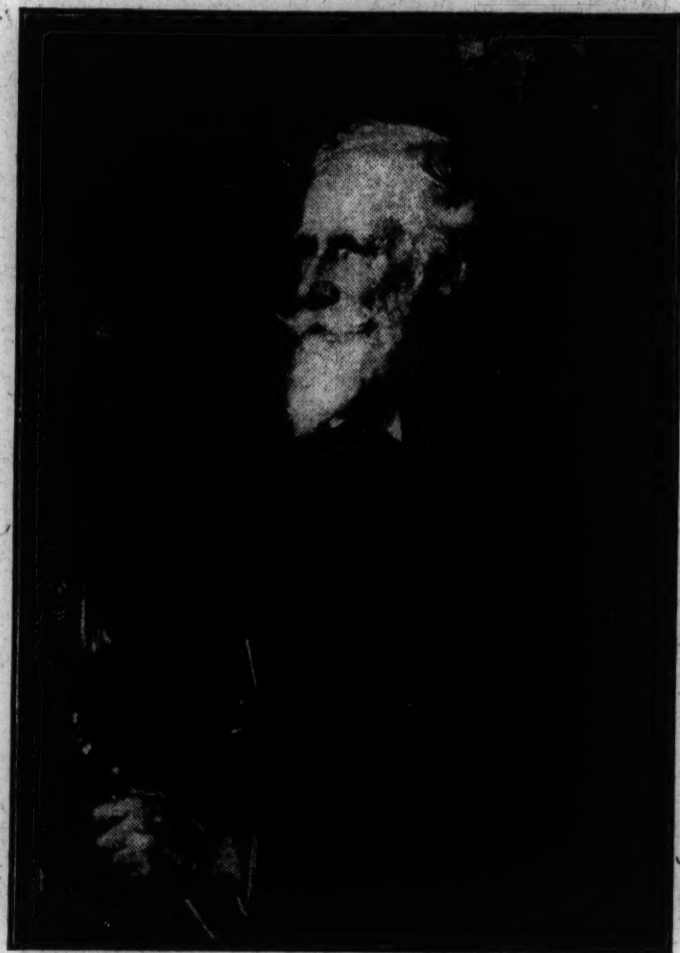
While in London he won the friendship of Whistler, and through his

skilled technique, especially in his landscapes, and his freedom from conventionalities, are marked. Essentially a landscape painter, he yet succeeded in a remarkable way as a portraitist, and in this collection are several beautiful examples of his work in this direction.

Among these may be mentioned a characteristic portrait of Andrew Carnegie, L.L.D., the property of St. An-



Landscape by E. A. Walton



E. A. Walton's Portrait of Sir William Crookes

Walton Memorial
Show in Glasgow

Glasgow, Feb. 1
Special Correspondence

MEMORIAL exhibition of the work of E. A. Walton, P. R. S. A., W. R. S. A., was opened in Glasgow by Sir James Guthrie, P. R. S. A. In a sympathetic speech he pointed out that Walton was a painter so distinguished that he held "a special place in the regard, not only of his fellow-artists, but of all who followed with any intelligence or interest the development of art in the last two or three decades."

That this beautiful collection of pictures was brought together to enable the citizens of Glasgow and the west of Scotland to see something of the work of an artist who contributed so largely to the success of what is called the "Glasgow School."

It seems needless to tell of the work of E. A. Walton, for most art lovers are already familiar with it. He was one of the valued members of

sympathetic understanding of this great artist and his work Walton was enabled to awaken some understanding in others. It was to Walton's good judgment that the Glasgow corporation were indebted for one of the most beautiful examples of Whistler's art. During his stay in London he helped bring into being the International Exhibition, one of the most educative and beautiful shows of modern art. After 10 years in London he returned to the north, taking up his residence in Edinburgh, where he became a valued member of the Royal Scottish Academy. To his well-balanced judgment the city is indebted for the satisfactory rehousing of its art treasures.

Lightness of touch was one of his principal characteristics, and his

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draws University. This canvas presents not only a good likeness, but its color scheme of purple and reds in robes and the symbolic background of large world globe and books on shelves behind carry the thought to all that the artist has done to enrich the educational resources of his native country.

Another canvas that arrests attention is the sensitively felt characteristic portrait of Sir William Crookes, lent by the Royal Society, London, in which the treatment of silver gray and the clear flesh tints, combined with perception of character, makes it a work of art gracious to the beholder.

The landscapes are many and refreshing in their clear atmospheric effects, for however he depicts nature, whether in cloud or sunshine, he always conveys the charm that lies behind these effects. His happy ability of selecting from nature her most cheerful and gracious moods did not deprive him of poetic solitariness, thus making his pictures uncommonly interesting to art lovers.

"The Horse Pair," the design for the mural painting in the municipal buildings of Glasgow, shows how familiar Walton was with animal life and action. The works in oil number 95 in all. In the water-color section 55 examples, executed in various methods which include linen and cork carpet, all show what a grasp he had of his medium. Among so many gems it would be difficult to choose, were one asked to select the finest, but a beautiful head of a young girl, painted when he was 22 years, shows how early he was a master of his art, and proclaims the fact that time may give experience but the artist is ever young. The sole example of sculpture is a bust portrait in bronze of his wife, the pedestal bearing an unusual decoration with the head of his youngest child emerging from it.

To the student of art this collection is a mine of wealth, an inspiration and instruction. In the future much will be written of Walton, in whom there are so many characteristics similar to another of Scotland's great painters, Raeburn. Conventions in art may change, but it is the impulse that really matters, and E. A. Walton had the insight that took even the trivial things of nature and made them beautiful.

E. H. A.

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Contemporary Art in Argentina

Buenos Aires, Argentina
Special Correspondence

THE crowd that attended the Thirtieth Annual Salon of the Argentine Commission of Fine Arts was so great, and its interest in the works so evident, that it most satisfactorily

nareggi, who was awarded the first prize. The scene depicted was an orange grove on the borders of the Mediterranean, with the sea a shimmering blue in the distance, rose-red rocks dipping into its depths and in the foreground lush green of semi-tropical vegetation. It is a work steeped in beauty, with the scented atmosphere of the sea and the glow of the fruit in the orange trees permeating it.

That Cupertino del Campo has profited by his visit to Europe is undoubted, for his "Jardin" was a great improvement on his earlier style, which is to be seen at its best in "Los Fenix." His short, precise strokes are admirably suited to his subject, a bed of salvias staining the background with the flaming intensity of their beauty.

A picture that was reminiscent of the Dutch animal painters was Pedone's "Fin de una jornada" with its tired horses standing in the dusk with the sunset's orange glare reflected behind the trees and buildings. Intense sunlight suffuses "En la loma," one of Cordiviola's best equine studies. Red and white they stand, their sleek hides glistening in the light, while with heads bent they search for shade beside a jagged splinter of rock. The luminosity of the sky against which is stamped the faint patina of an algarrobo is wonderfully rendered.

Many critics have always regarded Carlos de la Torre as a clever amateur rather than as a professional artist, whose work was to be taken seriously. That this impression was incorrect is shown by his picture "Tarde de Otoño," which won a place in this season's salon. It depicts the usual camp scene, a rancho, old and dilapidated, with a dusty road leading past it, snake-like posts in the foreground near a clump of thistles, a dead calf lies, while over all hangs a gray, cloud-weighted sky and a shuddering pampa wind rustles the grass and forms eddies in the dust of the road.

The portraiture was on the whole good. The picture which may be de-

scribed as the keynote to the salon was without a doubt Lopez Naguil's decorative panel for the chapel of Santa Lucia. The drawing and pose of the saint were perfect, her groping, imploring hands stretched out toward the cross admirably rendered, as was also the peculiar rose glow reflected on the drapery, while the blue background accentuated the slowness of the figure.

Bermudez, the Northern artist, was well represented by both "El arriero" and "La Mora." The first is one of his usual savage up-country men, painted in his best manner with high courage and engaging frankness traced in the lines of the face; a striking bit of portraiture only rivaled by "La Mora," "Mi Madre," by Larco is a clever portrait, well painted and, except for the hand holding the miniature, fairly well posed; the flesh coloring is admirable and the eyes are possessed of a life and brilliancy truly remarkable.

Seventy or more years of hard work and bitter disillusion have passed over the head of Requena Escalada's "Enigma," aptly named, for who knows of the miseries, the pleasures, the griefs which have stamped their mark on the impenetrable face with its thin-lipped mouth and stern eyes challenging the world from under the mahogany colored brow. It is the portrait of a true "criolla," gossip, superstitious and hospitable, one of a class paying the brush strokes are sure in their power and the drawing is excellent. This picture was without a doubt the best work of its kind to be seen at the Salon.

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EDUCATIONAL

Highly Developed Education Plan of Manufacturers Taking Long View

London, England. Special Correspondence. EDUCATION in the factory is making progress in Great Britain in spite of adverse criticism. It is by no means popular with the acutely sensitive politician. He is suspicious of it. He scents an ulterior motive, a beneficent slavery disguised as philanthropy. It is very unfortunate that it is not more generally recognized that a growing sense of social and economic responsibility has developed amongst industrialists and that this and not mere selfish motives lie at the root of the recent movement for education in industry.

The Bourneville education scheme of Messrs. Cadbury near Birmingham, England, the cocoa manufacturers, is one of the most highly developed, the whole thing being planned upon the broadest basis possible. A quotation from the latest report gives the key-note to the system: "The employer who can look ahead for half a dozen years or better still for 12 or 15 years, visualizes some of the day continuation school students filling positions of responsibility in the factory, others taking their part creditably in the affairs of the district and in various social activities, others again discharging with increased efficiency the duties of the home and in all cases seeing a more highly developed intelligence being brought to bear on the ordinary business of life."

This is what we regard as the "long view" while the short view would be that of the employer who thinks that there's "money" in education, in other words, increased output and nothing more. But increased efficiency results remarkably from a true and humanized education, from that combination of cultural and vocational training that touches the right impulse and which is evident at Bourneville.

There are two education committees, one dealing with the men, the other with the women. On each there are two directors, two or three members nominated by the firm, expert through knowledge and experience, and two workers' representatives nominated by the works council. The committees are in close touch with the local education authority and other local bodies and with all the various committees in the works themselves.

The Initiation School. Some two thousand boys and girls have passed through this works preparatory school. The children come for about a week. They are instructed in health and cleanliness, the use of leisure, works rules and institutional, factory power and its economical use, how to avoid the dangers in factory work. Lantern slides, the kinematograph, and visits are used to bring the lessons home, and the children are shown the nature and sources of raw material as well as the proper use and destination of the finished product. A general tour of the works gives them a grasp of the magnitude of the work. The time spent during this initiation week is paid for by the employer.

Day continuation schools are provided by the Birmingham Education Committee, and are open to the employees of other firms. The education committee assumes the financial responsibility but co-operates with the employers. All the other educational work is paid for and managed by Messrs. Cadbury.

Eighteen years ago it was made a condition of employment that all boys and girls in the factory should attend an evening course until 16 years of age. The age was gradually raised to 18 years, 19 for male clerks and 21 for apprentices. Even then some day classes were included. In 1913, the evening classes were changed to day classes. All juniors had to attend for one half day a week, and payment was made by the firm for the hours at school, not less than 2½ hours a week.

In 1917, the test was applied of offering a second half day a week to the "young persons" voluntarily and unpaid. One-third of the students instantly responded to the offer. Teaching in art and metal work and practical science was thus provided. This work was started at Bourneville while the discussion on education was going on over Mr. Fisher's Education Act of 1918. The voluntary students who did well were rewarded by small bursaries.

The Scope of the School. English, mathematics, history, geography, experimental science, metal work and woodwork are included in the course. Wireless telephony has caused great interest. The clerical students learn French, business knowledge and the theory and practice of commerce.

It is a tribute to the work that classes are also arranged for examinations such as the school certificate, matriculation and intermediate science, which are of course clearly outside the scope of the school and are provided so as to encourage real talent and the gaining of open scholarships and university degrees.

The physical training includes gymnastics and swimming and the necessary uniforms are provided by the firm. A head master, also well qualified assistant masters and two gymnastic masters comprise the staff. The physical training staff are the employees of Messrs. Cadbury.

Self-Government. Discipline resulting from self-government enforced by public opinion is encouraged. We hear that the girls who act as captains and lieutenants of their classes develop surprising initiative and sense of responsibility.

This is splendid training when employees are called upon later to serve on various works committees. Though at Bourneville the day continuation schools are entirely under the local education authority there are many kinds of educational work which are carried on inside the firm and outside the jurisdiction of the local authority. At the same time a very large proportion of the employees go to the evening continuation schools in Bourneville and many attend the Ruskin Hall School of Art and Craft.

The firm makes a practice of returning the fees of employees attending evening schools and technical institutes. The Camp School, which undertakes a kind of regional survey in the summer, is recognized by the Board of Education. The students of this school are not only widened in their general but also in their social outlook.

The work among adults grows apace and study circles for both men and women together with lectures attract a great number of students. Study circles have a social side to them. Educational tours have developed a great taste for overseas holidays and far and wide the Bourneville boys and girls go to extend their knowledge of men and things.

The night shift men are not forgotten. Half-hour lectures are arranged in the latter part of the midnight meal time. These lectures grow in popularity and are arranged by the men's works council.

"There is no reason," said a prominent industrialist recently, "why any human being should be spiritually sacrificed to the material machine." The directors of Bourneville appear to be of the same opinion. The new report, written by R. W. Ferguson, B. Sc., is a deeply interesting document well worth perusal by men and women of all shades of political opinion.

Some Impressions of American Education. London, England. Special Correspondence. THE English visitor will certainly be impressed by the great variety of interesting experiments that are being conducted in American schools. It will surprise him how ever to find them in the most part in the private schools. One had not expected to see these schools play such a large part—at present because of their freedom an indispensable part in American education. The general support which they received from private munificence, and the lively interest that is taken in their work by men and women of note, compelled our admiration; as did both the boldness of their experiments and the very ready and generous reception which they gave to the experiments and ideas of others.

There were, however, famous schools that seemed to the writer to be doing too much for their pupils. They appear to start, as in so many of our English schools we start from the mistaken assumption that the child does not want to learn. But where the child is in close touch with the teacher, the distasteful is good for him; they take the view that he must be tempted by the exercise of the utmost ingenuity and skill to do what he would not willingly do otherwise. So teachers, who would lead distinction to any school in the world, devise alluring methods of approach, elaborate apparatus, and masterly textbooks, to which in due course will be ascribed results which teachers of their eminence would obtain by any methods, but which no methods on earth will ever bring within the reach of the uninspired. It is not method that achieves miracles but work—and in school the child's work, not the teacher's.

An Earlier Start in England. It was strange to see no infant schools, and to find that the kindergarten reading and writing are not taught. In England our children come much earlier to school. They must come at five years of age, and may come at three; and at six and a half to seven when they are promoted to the first grade (we call it standard); they can often read and write with considerable freedom, while the American child has not learned to do either. It was plain, however, that though the American child starts late, by the age of 13 he is not much, if he is at all, behind the English child in the elementary subjects. The mechanics of reading, like the mechanics of speech, were admirably taught in the schools visited, but there did not seem to be enough free individual reading for pleasure and profit as apart from mere academic training.

As he passed to and fro between those great American cities—cities now in their giant youth—the writer was taken back in thought to a remote past, and forward to far future. He saw the brilliant Aegian civilization overwhelmed 12 centuries before Christ by the armed immigrants who swarmed destroy in through Crete and the islands, and down the Greek peninsula. There followed centuries of wild disorder, of violence and poverty, of misery and dark ignorance, until by the labors of many generations human society reached once

Teaching College Freshmen to Think

Northampton, Mass. Special Correspondence. BENDING freshmen in the right direction, inclining them toward study, is a task to which colleges and universities are devoting steadily increasing attention. The orientation course seems to be the best solution of the problem devised so far, but that is a broad term; orientation courses may concern themselves with the theory of evolution, with the history and ideals of the college, with the problem of how to think. How shall the college, which feels the need of some such new element in its freshman curriculum, study what is being and what might be done, survey the field and make up its mind? Any orientation course must, necessarily, be adapted to local conditions, but it is distinctly helpful to know what is being tried elsewhere.

A survey has been made, intelligently, thoroughly, and helpfully, by the American Association of University Professors who, a year or two ago, appointed a committee on "Methods of Increasing the Intellectual Standards of Undergraduates." The association is in a peculiarly fortunate position for investigating matters of that kind for its 5000 odd members are scattered through more than 200 colleges in all parts of the United States and Canada. It can get first-hand information and expert advice

on almost any matter of educational interest. The committee's conclusions on this matter of initiatory courses for freshmen are definite and interesting: "We recommend that the freshman year two special initiatory courses: one in thinking and one on the nature of the world and of man. In view of the pressure of other freshman courses, it would not seem practical to suggest that each of the two new courses be carried throughout the year as a full time course. We therefore recommend that one of the two special courses be given through the first half of the freshman year, and the other through the second half. It seems both logical and practically desirable that the course on the nature of the world and of man should precede that in thinking. The course in thinking is, logically, a special course in applied psychology, and is, thus, in a sense, a development of a certain phase of the study of the nature of man. The course on the nature of the world and of man, being informational, will afford less initial difficulty to the freshman, and will serve more naturally as a transitional course. It will furthermore give the student a better perspective for both the central purpose and the miscellaneous problems of the world. We recommend therefore that the course on the nature of the world and of man be given during the first semester and the course in thinking during the second semester."

May Be Taught Various. A course of the nature of the world and of man may be taught, and taught effectively, in a variety of different ways, but the student must be prevented at all costs from thinking that he is getting a rapid summary of all knowledge, in tabloid form, that when he has finished the course he knows the really important things about the universe and need not bother very much with the minor details. The great thing is to convince him that this is a mere indication of fields of knowledge in which it will be a delight to walk, to stimulate his curiosity and enthusiasm, not to satisfy them. "If such a course is given in the freshman year the material acquired in individual courses later instead of remaining in separate lumps here and there may all tie onto a single nucleus and may thus help the student to conceive his college work as an organized unit."

Finding Right Instructors. As always, of course, with teaching the problem becomes finally the end of finding the right kind of instructors. The association recommends that the lectures be given by the college's leading men or women in each field of knowledge touched upon. This gives the freshmen opportunity to come in contact with professors whom ordinarily they would meet during their first year. The class meeting in one large group for lectures, should be subdivided for discussion into small groups, meeting always with the same instructor. There is another interesting suggestion in the committee's report: "If possible two special rooms in the library should be devoted to this course—a large room stocked with an adequate number of copies of the books most generally referred to, and an adjacent room for conversation—since all possible means should be employed to encourage discussion of the course among the students."

Read the report in detail and you become almost unduly excited over the possibility of a country filled with thinking freshmen, really interested in their work. Come down to earth and you are still convinced that the initiatory course is at least a step in the right direction, an experiment well worth making. It is interesting in this connection to know that at the recent annual meeting of the American Association of University Professors it was announced that the University of Chicago will put into operation next fall a freshman course, planned almost exactly in accordance with the recommendations of the association.

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Concerning the reluctance of the Government to force the issue in this matter, the Director of Education has officially stated that "as long as the provincial boards and the municipal councils keep their minutes and carry on their correspondence in Spanish, and as long as the lawyer in order to secure the attention of the court has to present his plea in Spanish, there will be doubts as to the present and future status of English that cannot help but work largely to its detriment."

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Francis Bacon Still Pertinent

SOONER or later anybody who has discovered an intimate pleasure in the reading of books will share the regret of Caleb Cushing, recorded in his recently published biography, as he looked about him at the books in the Boston Athenaeum—"the vast number of books, which I long to read, ought to have read"—and realized the impossibility of ever reading more than a fraction of them. Granting that the thought was pertinent in 1827, when Mr. Cushing was engaged on literary research in the Athenaeum library, it is still more so in 1924, for the intervening years have added many a volume to the stock of permanent literature, and there is also nowadays more contemporary writing that invites attention.

Going still farther back, to the time of Elizabeth, another intelligent reader, Francis Bacon, was less disturbed by the volume of available reading matter, but compelled to exercise judgment in disposing of it. If we were philosophizing nowadays, we would find recurrent opportunity to apply his famous saying—"Some books are to be tasted," etc., to the contents of his daily newspaper.

Bacon's period was one of comparatively little publishing activity, though that little was sufficiently lively. Macaulay, in his essay on Bacon, made a characteristic note of contemporary literature. "The Italian," he wrote, "was the only modern language which possessed anything that could be called a literature. All the valuable books then extant in all the vernacular dialects of Europe would hardly fill a single shelf. England did not yet possess Shakespeare's plays and the 'Faerie Queene,' nor France, Montaigne's Essays, nor Spain, 'Don Quixote.' In looking round a well-furnished library, how many English or French books can we find that were extant when Lady Jane Grey and Queen Elizabeth received their education? Chaucer, Gower, Froissart, Comines, Rabelais, nearly complete the list."

There was, to be sure, much printed matter current that Macaulay does not here include: a good many translations from Greek, Latin, and Italian; popular ballads that foreran the newspaper in that they treated topics of the day; printings, frequently without the consent of the dramatic companies, of successful plays. It was necessary for a busy man like Bacon to conserve his time; and it is perhaps significant of the value he set on it that when he dipped quill pen to begin an essay on reading, he named his intention "Of Studies," and provided the gentle reader with three purposes: "Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business." So we may still discover purposes for our gen-

eral reading, though few of us take up our book with such grave regard for consequences. But with a reasonable practice of his own precepts, Lord Francis evidently felt no serious anxiety lest he fail to cover the ground. Literature was comparable with the later, but now old-fashioned, one-ring circus, and the change in volume of current literature is perhaps attributable to the same cause that enlarged circuses—a multiplication of the number of spectators apt (as Bacon would say) for the same kind of a performance. One branch of literature that he did not have to take into consideration is the novel, and it would be interesting to know what he would think of it. He would perhaps say of it, as of reading in general: "Read . . . weigh and consider." Having weighed and considered, one may believe that he would allow readers to talk and discourse.

Meantime Bacon's little essay still merits, in his own hearty dining-room metaphor, to be "chewed and digested." His point of view, as sound as ever, is oddly echoed, but in a way that detracts from its soundness, in some of our contemporary advertisements. "Nay," he wrote, "there is no stound or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies." So a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again: if his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen; if he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases."

But it is hardly to be questioned that Bacon would have doubted the universal power of a selected course of reading to fit anybody and everybody for the vice-presidency of an extensive business organization, or to secure the student a glad, immediate welcome into the inner circles of fashionable society. Books, he considered, were but a part of the game. Besides reading to make a "full man," there must be conference to make a "ready man," and writing to make an "exact man." The modern might come back at Sir Francis with the observable fact that those who write are not invariably exact; and Sir Francis might answer that such is the natural result in a period when so much writing is done in haste to meet the demand of equally hasty readers. Such cases he could reasonably exclude from his own reading (classing them with what in his own time he called the "meaner sort of books"), and yet be left (like Caleb Cushing in the Boston Athenaeum) to regretful contemplation of that more serious matter, the inevitably increasing number of books that are well worth reading.

One may believe, however, that Bacon, writing today, would not materially change the thought of his essay. He would still be for "weighing and considering," whatever the character of book or article; and still of the opinion that to read in a spirit of argumentation with our author, or with intent to provide ourselves with material for later conversation, is, as we now say, putting the cart before the horse. There is discoverable in the essay an appreciation of reading as at once a pleasant recreation and serious exercise of the mind, of which, within individual limits, the result would be well-informed and intelligent conversation and a more efficient exercise of the thinking faculty in all sorts of activities.

Constable Country

Along the boundary between Suffolk and Essex a genial rivalry is natural, and a mutual dressing up. Hence are the greens and golds and browns of summer used lavishly upon the opposing banks; a field of poppies on the Suffolk hills will give an instant reason for a field of yellow mustard on the Essex side. The lanes of each will have their hedges draped with bryony; the oaks and elms each try to look the other down; and the river, as it comes between the two, favours one and now the other bank, offering as bribes its willows and its sedges; where it gives burdock, figwort, and comfrey on the south it will, by passage from the north by water-mint and meadow-sweet and blue forget-me-nots. Above the sedge gleam dragon flies, and the stream here are water-lilies and the impartial hemlock. Some time or other Dedham Vale was sure to breed its Constable.

At Dedham is the church which comes into his landscape; the fields, the hills, the trees, and his delightful silver outlook, are all about you—over the sky, as artists here say with proprietary pride, is Constable's. "Other painters," I quote Mr. Monkhouse—"have made us see nature at a distance or through a window; he alone has planted our feet in her midst." We share his quiet enthusiasm and his steady love as we wander round the valley or paddle aimlessly upon the river. One may look there for the "Hay-Wain" and the dog, for the sheep and brook and poppies in the "Cornfield," for the "Valley Farm," for the lights and shades of slowly drifting clouds, and for the silver of the willows after rain. We cannot spend time better than in looking for such things, and we rarely have such aid. There are other things to look for as well: the Flemish houses in Dedham, the quaint church in East Bergholt, which was deprived of its steeple by the devil—local legend says the flapping of his wings was heard as he flew away with it one stormy night—and now the bells are hung in a wooden cage in the churchyard. I can only sum this whole paragraph by quoting Mr. Davies:

A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare!
—Frank V. Morley, in "Travels in East Anglia."



A Street in Chartres. From a Drawing by W. B. Hazellon

ANCIENT Chartres, city of the Carnutes six hundred years before Christ; hoary seat of the College of Druids; center of Gallic worship in the Middle Ages; unwilling host to Henry of Navarre at his coronation; modern Chartres, custodian of the majestic double-spired cathedral, known as the "Bible in Stone" and of its medieval stained-glass windows, the unrivaled artistic treasure and pride of France.

One finds in Chartres, as in many another French town, a humble lower quarter bordering on a river, from which one mounts by tortuous narrow streets rough with cobblestones, to a summit crowned by a beautiful building. Architecturally, in a massing together of houses in a town, the roof is considered the most important part of the design, and it is usual in France to seek a broken silhouette, a picturesque medley of gabled and hipped roofs, cut with dormers and broken with multitudinous chimney-pots.

Thus in this narrow street in Chartres, we observe how the vertical line is broken by the projecting of the second story of the inn over the ground floor, by the dormers and gable, and by the irregular top of the chimney and the ironwork of the street light. The ancient stucco and wood houses are charming in color, their grays and yellows set off with bright flowers in the window-pots. The lower, or street floor is usually given over to a shop, or more often, a café, and the floor above to the quarters of the patron and his family. There is an intentional avoidance of symmetry in this architecture, the effect depending upon the whole pleasantly jumbled mass, which results in much picturesque quality.

Compensation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Towns thrive, now where the wild lay;
The wood green has faded to stone gray;

Yet spire and dome
Have built a home
To beauty that's brave in its own way.

Wheels wear roads through the deer-wood;
And smoke blows now where the pines stood;
Yet new thoughts climb
From the ruined time
To bear fairer fruitage than vines could.

There are voices now where the hawk screamed;
And crowds where never a child dreamed;
But their faces are
Lovelier far
Than the loveliest face of the wild seemed.

T. Morris Longstreth.

Over het verwerven van Leven

Vertaling van het op deze bladzijde in het Engelsch verschijnende artikel der Christelijke Wetenschap

TE WETEN hoe men het leven kan trekken en de menselijke onder-vinding kan verlenen, is steeds een der vurigste verlangens van het menschen-dome geweest en is dit nog. Het geloof dat het leven zijn oorsprong vindt in de materie en het door de materie onderhouden wordt, gaat noodzakelijk vooraf aan de gevolgtrekking dat het leven tijdelijk is, eindigend in de ervaring de dood genaamd. Op dezen stand van zaken zijn Jezus' woorden, vermeld in het Evangelie van Mattheüs ten hoogste toepasselijk. Toen hij de twaalf discipelen uitzond, om zijn leer te verspreiden, onderwees hij hen in verschillende gewichtige onderwerpen. Hun vele kostbare lessen leerde. Hun de noodzakelijkheid op het hart drukte, om alles voor Christus op te geven, verklaarde hij: "Want zoo wie zijn leven zal willen behouden, die zal het verliezen; maar zoo wie zijn leven verliezen zal om mijnen wil, die zal het vinden."

Deze woorden, een weinig veranderd, worden herhaald in het Evangelie van Mattheüs, en komen ook eens voor in Marcus en Lucas, wat bewijst dat zij gerekend werden authentiek te zijn en van gewicht. Hoewel, zonder de opheldering van de Christelijke Wetenschap schijnen deze woorden elkaar tegen te spreken. "Wie zijn leven zal willen behouden, die zal het verliezen." Hoe kan dat? Men vindt immers niet iets om het weer te verliezen. En toch, hoe tegenstrijdig het ook schijnt, dit zeggen van den Meester bevatte een grondslagsvormende waarheid, die van zoon gewicht was, dat het gehele menschen-dome het zeer zeker mag beschouwen als de "parel van groote waarde," voor het verwerven waarvan men zich wel veroorloof kan zijn aardse goederen te verkoopen. En wat meer is, het tweede deel van dit gezegde is noodig, om het eerste te begrijpen.

De Christelijke Wetenschap leert dat God Leven is, het eenige geestelijke en volmaakte Wezen, in wien de mens leeft en zich beweegt, aangezien de mens Zijne uitdrukking of weerspiegeling is. Het sterfelijk begrip van het leven, in stand houdend dat de materie een schepper is, weersprekt dit, en de mens wordt als sterfelijk en materieel beschouwd. Op zijn best kan dit begrip van het leven slechts voorbijgaand zijn; daar het op dwaling, een verkeerd geloof gegrond is. Het is daarom duidelijk dat de waarheid van 's menschen bestaan niet kan ver-

kreken worden totdat dit verkeerde begrip is opgegeven.

Schrijvend over het ware zijn van den mensch, zegt Mrs. Eddy op bladz. 369 van "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ["Wetenschap en Gezondheid met sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift"], "Naar mate de materie voor het menschelek begrip alle werkelijk bestaan als mensch verliest, naar die mate wordt de mensch er meester over." En zij vervolgt: "Hij komt tot een meer goddelijk begrip van de feiten, en begrijpt Jezus' theologie zooda als gedemonstreerd werd in het genezen der zieken, het opwekken uit de dooden en het wandelen over de golven." Mrs. Eddy zag in Jezus' theologie de waarheid betreffende God en den mensch. Zij zag ook, dat wie hetzelfde begrip mocht verwerven, dezelfde macht zou bezitten over de be-grippen van het vleesch. Is dit proces niet precies wat Christus Jezus meende toen hij verklaarde: "Wie zijn leven verliezen zal om mijnen wil, die zal het vinden?" Want, wanneer men het ware begrip van Leven als Geest verwerft, eeuwig en volmaakt, en zooda Jezus zelf bewees, onverletigbaar, verliest men het verkeerde begrip van het leven. Daarom, wie zijn leven verliest—zijn verkeerd begrip ervan—om Christus' wil, dat is, om der Waarheid wil, moet onvermijdelijk God vinden, het eenige Leven, volmaakt en eeuwig Wezen. Dit is gezonde logica, volmaakte redeneering.

Maar, vraagt men misschien, kan ik het ware begrip van het leven verwerven, waardoor het verkeerde geloof wordt verloren? De Christelijke Wetenschap beantwoordt deze vraag met nadruk. Christus, Waarheid, vernietigt elk verkeerd begrip dat er aanspraak op maakt om in het bewustzijn toegelaten te worden. Wanneer Waarheid is verkregen, is het onvermijdelijk dat het verkeerde verdwijnt; om dat Waarheid niet falen kan den leugen omtrent zichzelf tot niets terug te brengen. Het verkeerde geloof is een leugen die zijn uiterste best doet om voor de waarheid gehouden te worden en er aanspraak op maakt die na te bootsen. Aldus moet het felt omtrent het bestaan, dat de mensch geestelijk en volmaakt is, eene emanatie uit het goddelijk Gemoed, onvermijdelijk vernietigen het geloof (een leugen, die voor waarheid gehouden wil worden), dat de mensch materieel is en sterfelijk.

Zijn daarom Jezus' woorden niet volkomen logisch? Wie zijn leven als

On the Gaining of Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO KNOW how to prolong life, how to lengthen human experience, has been and still is one of mankind's keenest desires. The belief that life originates in matter and that matter supports it is of a necessity antecedent to the conclusion that life is temporary, ending in the experience termed death. In view of this situation, Jesus' words, as recorded in the gospel of Matthew, are highly pertinent. When sending forth the twelve disciples to carry his teachings abroad, he instructed them on various important subjects, presenting to them many valuable lessons. While impressing upon them the necessity of leaving all for Christ, he declared, "He that loseth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

This passage, with slight variation, occurs again in Matthew's gospel, and once each in the gospels of Mark and John, indicating that it was accounted both authentic and important. Without the elucidation of Christian Science, however, these words seem quite contradictory: "He that findeth his life shall lose it." How can this be? One scarcely finds a thing, to lose it. Yet, contradictory as it seems, this saying of the Master contained a fundamental truth so important that all mankind might well believe it to be the "pearl of great price," for the gaining of which one could well afford to sell his earthly possessions. Moreover, the second sentence of this passage is necessary to the understanding of the first.

Christian Science teaches that God is Life, the only spiritual and perfect Being, in whom man lives and moves, since man is His expression or reflection. The mortal sense of life, holding matter to be a creator, contradicts this, and man is thought to be mortal and material. This sense of existence at best can be but transitory, since it is based upon error, a false belief. Manifestly, then, the truth of man's being cannot be gained until the false concept is abandoned.

In writing of man's entity, on page 269 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master." And she adds, "He enters into a diviner sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the

dead, and walking over the waves." Mrs. Eddy saw in the theology of Jesus the truth about God and man. She also saw that whoever should gain the same understanding would possess like power over the beliefs of the flesh. It is not this process precisely what Christ Jesus meant when he asserted, "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." For, in gaining the true understanding of Life as Spirit, eternal, perfect, and as Jesus himself proved, indestructible, one loses the false sense of existence, the material belief of life. He, then, that loses his life—his false sense of it—for Christ's sake, that is, for the sake of Truth, must needs find God, the only Life, perfect and eternal Being. The logic is sound, the reasoning complete.

But, one may inquire, can I gain the true sense of life, whereby false belief is lost? Christian Science emphatically answers this query. Christ, Truth, destroys every false sense which claims to gain admission into consciousness. When Truth is gained, the false inevitably disappears; for Truth can scarcely fail to reduce to nothingness the lie about itself. The false belief is a lie trying to its utmost to be accepted as the truth, which it claims to counterfeit. Thus the fact about existence, that man is spiritual and perfect, an emanation from divine Mind, of a necessity displaces and destroys the belief, a lie claiming to be true, that man is material and mortal.

Are not, then, Jesus' words wholly logical? He who holds his life to be material, who cherishes existence as material, is holding to a falsity which ultimately he must surrender; for, surely, "they shall be all taught of God." All are destined to gain that spiritual understanding which constitutes eternal life; for man is eternal, indestructible. All, accordingly, will lay down the false for the true; and in the transition, nothing of worth will be lost. No phase of Truth will be laid aside. On page 325 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "He who has the true idea of good loses all sense of evil, and by reason of this is being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit. Such a one abideth in Life—life obtained not of the body incapable of supporting life, but of Truth, unfolding its own immortal idea." As one gains Truth, falsity disappears. Nothing true is ever lost. (Below will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1924

EDITORIALS

PARLIAMENTARY changes, breaking away from all past precedents, are becoming customary events in the Old World. Constitutional reform, looking to the altering of governmental machinery, even in fundamentals, is here and there under public consideration. England shows an interestingly clear instance of the first. Greece seems well along the road to stand evidence of the second. Japan, it now appears, is about to bear her Oriental testimony in both particulars.

Japan at a Turn in Her Lane

For a full generation the Island Empire has been working forward through evolution, not revolution, from a government democratic in name but bureaucratic in fact, to procedure increasingly "popular" and less under the control of the privileged classes—reaching out after forms, indeed, closely in analogy with the party system of the United Kingdom. That this movement should have followed the line of enlarged power to the party organizations of the Lower House of the Diet, with a proportionate decrease for the Peers in general and the Genro in particular, was wholly natural. This shifting of the weights has been so gradual as often to escape notice, but it has been steady. It required only some happening enough out of the usual to stir action, in order to stir attention as well, and so to show how much already had been achieved and how keenly eager the party chiefs were to take the next steps along the road.

January brought this. Early in the month Viscount Kiyoura formed a Ministry, practically wholly of peers and so of non-party men. Instantly the storm of criticism broke, reaching even into the Upper Chamber, where Viscount Takahashi, lately Premier, returned his title to the throne that, as commoner, he might stand for the Representatives and, if elected, there take some action against the Government's slight of growing democratic usage. Today he finds behind him over a half of the Seiyukai (Conservative) majority party, though a minority group of that organization has split off to follow Baron Yamamoto, in support of the bureaucrats.

The other two parties of the popular house—the Kenseikai, of whom Viscount Kato is president, and the Kakushin Club, with Inuki at its head—to all intents have joined in opposing encroachment on "party control." The test was to have come on the final day of the month, with everything then pointing to a "no confidence" vote, which would have unseated the Cabinet. But enthusiasm ran into hooliganism and the sitting was adjourned, with the Imperial Writ of dissolution sharply following. This means, of course, a general election, not next May, as would have been the case without this contretemps, but in the very near future. So what was to have been debated on the floor of the Diet now will be decided by ballot in the constituencies.

"Shall the bureaucrats rule, or the duly elected representatives of the people?" That is Japan's order of the day. The "now will be decided," as just written, is not the exact truth, however: if the liberal idea loses now, it will renew the fight later and at the earliest promising opportunity, while if it now wins, the bureaucrats will work steadily to regain their curtailed prestige. Dai Nippon stands at a turning in her governmental lane. The political situation is of tenser sort and interest than Tokyo has known for years, and public opinion is all with "the party men."

PERHAPS it was not surprising to Mr. Henry Ford that a joyous welcome was not accorded the annual report of his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, showing net earnings of \$1,786,924 for the year 1923. Financial experts and directors of other railroads in the United States have regarded previous reports of this same company with the same

Mr. Ford as a Railroad Operator

lack of enthusiasm. And yet to the layman it must seem that the financial showing made is somewhat remarkable. It appears that in the year 1920 Mr. Ford purchased 97 per cent of the outstanding stock of this railroad for approximately \$5,000,000. To operate a property of this kind so efficiently as to make it possible for it to return annual net earnings of more than one and three-quarters millions in less than three years thereafter would seem to be an accomplishment worthy of great commendation.

It is claimed by those who profess to regard the achievement lightly that, all things considered, Mr. Ford has done no more than other owners and managers have done. It is insisted that his property is peculiarly affected by the dual capacity of Mr. Ford as owner and principal shipper, as well as by its strategic position as a carrier of commodities from points of origin to trunk-line railroads intersecting its route. They insist that what Mr. Ford has accomplished "is not outside the realm of what is being accomplished by other railroads."

This simple allegation is by no means conclusive. The inclination is to believe that if the financial showings of other carrier systems are as favorable as that made by the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, the problems of all rail systems, great and small, would admittedly be solved. But they have not been solved, if all that is said by railroad managers regarding their economic and financial difficulties is true. The question that remains to be answered is this: Has Mr. Ford, by applying to his railroad the measures of efficiency which have contributed to his remarkable success as a manufacturer and distributor, accomplished what others, similarly situated, have failed to accomplish?

The people of the United States are deeply interested in problems affecting transportation. At no time in the history of the country has the solution of these problems been a matter of greater popular concern than at the present moment. It is not a sufficient answer to state that Mr. Ford has done no more in finding this solution than others. The figures indicate that he has done much more.

THE transition of the pending federal tax measure from the House of Representatives to the United States Senate promises to mark an extremely important step in the consideration of its provisions.

While legislation providing revenues for the Government must originate in the lower house of Congress, there are no limits fixed beyond which amendments of a proposed act cannot go when agreed upon in the Senate. Thus there is hope among those who are convinced that the action taken by House Democrats and insurgent Republicans was so unwise and unwarranted, if the proposed terms are agreed to in the Senate, as to endanger the measure when it is submitted for executive approval, that calmer and wiser counsels will prevail before final action is taken.

Leaders of the Republican ranks in both houses of Congress realize the absolute necessity, from a tactical standpoint, of providing some form of economic relief in the way of reduced taxes. But they are committed, first of all, to the necessity of shaping such legislation to the needs of the Government as well as the needs and wishes of the people. They are conscious of the fact that their party, being the party of the Administration, will be held to strict account, as well for the failure to provide all possible relief, as for the enactment, under whatever pressure, of an unsound revenue measure.

The attitude of President Coolidge, without whose approval the measure has little chance of becoming a law, is well known. His statement made in the course of his Lincoln Day address in New York removed the last doubt as to his determination to disapprove any act not economically sound. He has made it clear that in its final analysis revenue legislation cannot be made the football of partisan ambition. A course has been marked out which the President and his chief financial adviser, the Secretary of the Treasury, believe will best provide the concurrent economic relief desired. Rather than leave as a legacy from his Administration an unsound and unworkable financial plan, he wisely would veto the general measure if it retains its present form.

The Finance Committee of the Senate is composed of ten Republicans and seven Democrats. Among the former is Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, an avowed champion of high surtaxes. His support undoubtedly will be given to the measure which a majority of the Democratic members of the committee will favor. But on the floor of the Senate it is not unlikely that enough Democrats will favor lower surtaxes to bring about the defeat of the so-called Garner schedule in its present form. This will commit the bill to conference, where there is always a possibility that calmer counsels will prevail.

THE rather peculiar circumstance of expanding operations in basic industries in the United States, coincident with irregular, and at times weak, securities markets may be explained in two ways. First, that in the buoyancy of the markets from November to early February, security prices, having outrun actual conditions, are now "marking time" until the

No Change in Industrial Fundamentals

conditions again catch up with these prices. Secondly, that exterior developments, entirely foreign to industry as a whole, are sufficiently positive to effect a stronger pull on the markets than factors which usually and ordinarily command. Probably both answers are true. At any rate, political developments at Washington have produced a species of market hysteresis, and pressure on the markets, due to this hysterical selling by actual stockholders, as well as skillful bear pressure of short stock, have turned the market tone from one of steady confidence into one whose chief characteristic is nervousness and apprehension.

Fortunately, markets of all sorts pay attention to politics only when it is "spot news," and unless the new sensations multiply day by day they are most likely to turn back to their usual and more trustworthy guides—barometers and signposts of business. These indicate no change whatever in the fundamentals. There is spot-tiness in some directions, it is true, caused in the main by the uncertain attitude of consumers, but on the whole the history of industry in the last week or two has been of gradual speeding up in operations, a direct reflection of a greater volume of future orders on the books.

There is nothing whatever which resembles a "boom" in the early spring trade. There is no hint of the excitement which attended the buying—and in many cases, overbuying—which occurred at this time last year. Rather, business is apparently proceeding along sane and conservative lines, with every ton of materials placed on order actually wanted by consumers. A single example of the manner in which industry has been "stepped" up in the last few weeks is furnished in the statement of the United States Steel Corporation that its plants now are operating at 94½ per cent of capacity, the highest point since last June.

Car loadings continue at a very high figure. If they do nothing else, they at least reflect rapid consumption and high-speed distribution. Irrespective of the security markets, which now and then are guided by hysterical leaders rather than common sense, industry as a whole appears to have entered very definitely upon spring expansion and progress.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD and courageous arraignment of the system under which some of the charitable institutions, so called, are conducted in the United States is made by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in President Coolidge's Cabinet. The charges are not carelessly arrayed. They are based, according to the Secretary, upon a general survey made by the Department of Labor, and are to the effect that those institutions, provided by counties for the care of the indigent

Calmer Counsels in Tax Discussion

poor and of homeless orphans are "a century behind the times." He states it as his opinion that the present archaic system is as bad as the workhouses exposed by Charles Dickens many years ago.

Now Secretary Davis confirms the persistent belief, held by those who are somewhat familiar with conditions in such institutions, that the abuses known to exist are not traceable to penuriousness on the part of the public, but to the greed, or ignorance, or utter wickedness of those who seek to profit, at the expense of their unfortunate charges, by their positions as guardians or caretakers. A century of bitter experience has not yet taught the important lesson that the basis of the system is not sound. Opportunities for the exploitation of those placed in such institutions increases in direct proportion as the number of institutions increases. Secretary Davis makes it plain that the remedy to be sought is in centralization. Concentration of county institutions into state or regional homes would make possible that thorough and competent supervision which alone will protect the unfortunates from those who heartlessly subject them to cold and hunger and other abuses.

The American people have never been slow or selfish when the time came for giving. They pay uncomplainingly, but too many who give liberally of their worldly goods are inclined to withhold the hand which only true charity and compassion can direct and extend. Money will not do all our errands. There is a call which none but the individual can answer if he hopes to do unto others as he would have others do unto him. We cannot pass by on the other side, even though we look with sympathetic eyes upon those who have fallen among thieves, or those who have suffered some other grievous misfortune. True charity imposes a deeper obligation than this.

THE many who are working in the cause of peace do not seem to realize how valuable a handmaid they have in art. In contributing to a friendly international understanding, art has been one of the most powerful influences.

Since Rome was made the chief end of the Grand Tour in the eighteenth century, and in the nineteenth Paris opened its schools to the students of the world, art has brought and held men together in such close bonds that even war can scarcely break them. And the international exhibitions of art given during the last fifty or seventy-five years have still further strengthened the good work.

It was, therefore, at first with pleasure we heard that America is to be represented in this year's exhibition at Venice. Hitherto, while almost all the European countries have not only been represented regularly, but have appreciated the opportunity sufficiently to build pavilions for their particular sections, the United States has troubled itself to make a showing but rarely. This indifference is the less easy to understand because the Venice exhibition has been not merely an artistic but a financial success: an inducement, one might have thought, when the complaint is that modern art languishes because the modern artist so seldom finds a patron.

One's pleasure in the present policy, however, is tempered by the haste with which the collection had to be got together so as to reach Venice in time. We are told by the authorities who have the matter in charge that the notice from Venice was short, this being the reason apparently why there was no appeal made directly to artists for their work. But this can hardly serve as reason for the presence of no artists on the committee!

Nor do we think that a truly representative collection can be obtained by taking from one exhibition conveniently open at the time a certain number of paintings, with no sculpture and no black-and-white. Art, for the amateur as for the national academician, is still bounded by oil paint. It would have been better to wait another two years and then to send a really "fair representation"—for more than one collection doing American artists scant justice has been seen in Europe these last few years. The fact is another strong argument in favor of a Minister of the Fine Arts. It appears to be almost forgotten that this question is shortly to come before Congress and that now is the time for artists to bestir themselves in their own behalf. But, after all, if they do not yet control the affairs of art, we are afraid it is largely due to their own indifference.

Editorial Notes

MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, did not mince words in her recent indictment of the scoundrels in the United States. "If individuals are going to arrogate to themselves the right to decide which of our laws they are going to observe and which they are going to violate, then the whole fabric of our institutions as a law-abiding and self-respecting Nation is destroyed," she declared. When it is realized that this "orgy of lawlessness," concerning which she spoke, is practically nothing more than an acting out of the propaganda of the liquor forces of the country, those who are allowing themselves to become channels for it will begin to see themselves in a more inglorious light than they have been doing heretofore.

UNIQUE and heartily to be praised is the achievement which Miss Lilian Baylis has brought to a successful conclusion at the Old Vic, in London, namely, the production of every one of Shakespeare's plays. The difficulties which had to be surmounted are almost beyond number, but the great urge of her idealism carried her through them all. Perhaps she expressed the secret of her success more succinctly than she realized when she declared the other day, "I know we do rule by love at the Vic." With that sentiment back of her endeavors, is it any wonder that she was enabled to maintain her vision even when things looked least promising, or that she has brought forth such abundant fruitage?

A Program of World Education

By AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS

[Dr. A. O. Thomas, who has outlined in this article for *The Christian Science Monitor* something of the achievements of the World Federation of Education Associations, was chairman of the World Conference on Education which met in San Francisco last summer. At that meeting Dr. Thomas was chosen the first president of the World Federation of Education Associations. He is Commissioner of Education for the State of Maine.]

PERHAPS the greatest task which lies ahead of the school in all lands is that of lending its energies toward the creation of a new order of international friendship, justice, and good will. Upon the public system of education of each state or nation rests the responsibility of enlarging national conceptions, promoting the ideal of the Golden Rule among the nations of the earth and in developing a world consciousness. Entirely new values and standards need to be created.

For generations the peace of the world has been presided over by a group of persons made up of the diplomatist, the statesman and the financier. How well this group has succeeded the wars of the world testify. All of the wars of the world have come about through the failure of diplomacy and through disregard for agreement. There is, therefore, something fundamentally wrong with the foundation of international contacts. There are those who believe that if it were possible to set up a code of ideals, a program of instruction, and could these ideals be placed in the hands of the 5,000,000 teachers of the world's children, that it would be possible to determine in advance the qualities, characteristics and attitudes of future generations. Before the diplomatist, the statesman and the financier can make international treaties, agreements, leagues, associations and courts of arbitration mean more than scraps of paper and idle machinery, there must be the development of the proper ethical values, and this must be the task of the schoolmaster.

After the close of the Great War there appeared a need of some means of getting the nations together in order to keep them from plunging into lasting misunderstandings and deeper hatreds. The fires of war had ceased to blaze, but the embers were still smoldering, ready to break out into even more destructive conflagration. The Washington Conference had made a good beginning; it was evident that the world's moral leadership had come to America, and that America was, perhaps, the only nation capable of relieving the world's distress.

But the nations could not be gotten together on diplomatic or financial grounds. Neither could they be brought together by that ultimate of human destiny, religion, for there are too many religions for present concord. Education seemed, therefore, to be the most hopeful basis for agreement. It was fitting that this call should come from the National Education Association of America, for it is the greatest body of educators the world over; it is liberal, faithful to humanity, Christian but nonsectarian and nonpolitical.

It is not strange, therefore, that when the hand of friendship, understanding, and good will was extended to the people across the sea, and to our own Americans, it should be grasped with unusual fervor, and that the representatives of the world should come to America and sit around the conference table.

The conference took definite action on a number of very important items, among them the recommendation that governments appoint educational attaches in connection with all embassies and legations; that governments establish international scholarships for graduate students of education who should devote their time especially to international civics, economics, ethics, and comparative education; that steps be taken to bring about a greater unification of natural science; that there be organized a permanent bureau of educational research and publicity, with an international Digest of Education. The idea of a universal library which might be connected with a world university was fully discussed. A commission was appointed to investigate the advisability of a world university. There was found to be a very great need for textbook materials of such a nature as will set up the highest ideals of the peoples studied, that the children of one country may be brought up to respect the children of another country because of their aims, ideals, and their contributions to civilization. It was recommended that the proper educational authorities of each country outline for its own schools a system of training calculated to cultivate in the children attitudes of mind and habits of thought appropriate to membership in a world community. A basic plan of character education was indorsed. There was found to be a need for more universal education, better opportunities for women. A world commission was appointed to encourage the spread of educational advantages. The conference favored the development of international school correspondence and the appointment of an educational representative in each country to co-operate with all agencies established to work with the schools in the promotion of such programs. As a means of promoting a spirit of international good will, the 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference, was adopted, to be known as good-will day.

Perhaps the crowning achievement of the World Conference was the formation of a World Federation of Education Associations, which shall be made up of one nation-wide educational association of general character from each of the seventy-two countries, and also the affiliation of a large number, perhaps a thousand, of organizations dealing with special subjects, methods, attitudes, and processes of education. Delegates from the affiliated organizations having the freedom of the floor debate on subjects considered. The purpose is to join in a definite, purposeful group the 5,000,000 teachers of the world who are teaching the 250,000,000 children. The objects of this federation are to secure international co-operation in educational enterprises, to foster the dissemination of information concerning education in all its forms among nations and peoples, to cultivate international good will and to promote the interests of education throughout the world. The federation will hold biennial meetings, with three regional conferences during the alternate years.

The delegates to the world conference have reported to their several governments, and many countries have already taken definite action to carry out the recommendations of the delegates. Educational attaches from Mexico are already in our country. Provisions are being made for the first annual meeting of the federation. An invitation has come from the Educational Institute of Scotland through its secretary, Prof. George C. Pringle, to hold the next meeting in Edinburgh. There seems to be a strong sentiment favoring the invitation.

Tremendous interest is being manifested in the new organization, which presents tremendous possibilities; statesmen, financiers and diplomatists recognize its power to produce understanding and stability through the school. There is no attempt in this organization to throw down national flags, or to scrap the flags of the nations, but to produce a deeper patriotism built upon love of one's own country rather than upon the hatred of another, that the spirit of "an earth peace good will toward men," may prevail.

Inhumanity in a Thin Disguise